The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,674 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

S. S. "VERONA."

OWING to the late departure from Suez of the outward bound mail-steamer the departure of the "Verona" with the CHINA and AUSTRALIAN MAILS has been POSTPONED till 5 p. m., SUNDAY, 2nd May.

A small steamer will leave the Company's Dockyard at 3 p. m, on that day to convey passengers on board.

F. D PARKER,
Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L HYDASPES	2934	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th ,,
L THAMES	4101	850	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
			TUESDAY.	
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cate	1st June.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th ,,
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th ,,
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd ,,
L MASSILIA	4068	1040	E. D. Shallard	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3542	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3509	700	W. Berratt	28th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILA	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON(New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th ,,
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,000	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	3,800	500	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1 0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

THE Co.'s s.s. MELPOMENE, Captain M. GAROFOLICH, T 4,000, H 450, will sail as above on the 5th of May 1886.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS STEAMER.
To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 400 Wine extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 70, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 22nd April, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. MERTON HALL	Barnes	4,100	701	25th May.
S.S. BYDAL HALL	Buck	2,700	400	3rd June.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of our New Building in Rampart Row, next door to P. and O. Co.'s Office, suitable for a large Shop or Offices.

E. D. SASSOON &. Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable and well-known SHOP at "Bellasis Road," Byculla, occupied by Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., for about twenty years as a Dispensary. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the very desirable two storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. Pechy. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a very desirable BUNGALOW at Bandora on the sea-shore. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent,

2, Hornby Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,
SELF-REGISTERING,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

	Rs. a.
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch ..... each	10 0
TREACHER & Co.'s 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ..... ,,	6 8
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases ..... ,,	5 0
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ..... ,,	6 8
ALLBUTT's (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Box-wood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ..... ,,	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
DISPNSING AND OPEARTIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, &c.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S ALTERATIVE Condition Powders per bottle	1 12
Condition Cough, Fever, Cordial, Diuretic, Physic, and other Balls made to order.	
TREACHER'S MANGE OINTMENT per bottle	1 0

Clarke's Hoplemuroma.
Clarke's Neurasthenippon skelesterizo.
Cupiss's Constitution Horse Balls.
Elliman's Embrocation for Cattle.
Geneau's Liniment for Horses.
James's Blistering Ointment.
Leeming's Essence for Lameness.
Steven's Iodine Ointment.
Taylor's Condition Balls.
Naldire's Dog Soap.
,, Worm Powders.
Blaine's Distemper Powders.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THAT MR. WILLIAM JULIUS VALK is NO MORE PARTNER in the firm of Wm VALK & Co., and has no right to sign further for the firm. Any claims against and outstanding debts due to the firm, must be paid to Mr. G OTTE, authorised Agent to this firm. No. 23, Meadow Street.

FRANZ NIETSCHE,
Proprietor of the Firm.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.

THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delightful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to

COWASJEE NANABHOY.

P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

GEORGE SHOEBRIDGE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claim upon or against the Estate of GEORGE SHOEBRIDGE, late of Bombay, a Foreman at the Gas Works at Bombay, aforesaid, European inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay on the 7th day of September 1885, and Letters of Administration with the will annexed to whose Property and Credits was on the 6th day of April, 1886, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to LOUIS PENNY, the duly constituted Attorney of JOHN FREDERICK CARNELL, the surviving Executor named in the will of the deceased, having effect throughout the presidency of Bombay for the use and benefit of, and limited until the said John Frederick Carnell should obtain Probate to be granted to him), are required to send to the said Louis Penny, at the office of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, 5, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 13th day of May, 1886, as after that date the said Louis Penny as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said John Frederick Carnell as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1886.

CRAWFORD & BUCKLAND.
Administrator's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE MARKUS KLEYSER, LATE OF SIMLA, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII, of 1866, the Trustee and Mortgagees Act, and to Section 319, Act X, of 1865, and the provisions of the Indian Trust Act II, of 1882.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against the estate of the late MARKUS KLEYSER, late of Simla, deceased, who died at Friedenweiler Bavarian Schwartzwald in the German Empire, on or about the 19th February, 1885, that they are required within three months from this date to send in their claims with vouchers and other proofs attached, to the undersigned at Simla, to whom, as Acting Executrix (by the last Will and Testament of the said deceased appointed) probate was granted by the District Judge of Simla, on the 3rd day of December, 1885. Also that at the expiration of that time she, the said executrix, will proceed to distribute the assets belonging to the [illegible] such lawful claims as she [illegible] will not be liable for the [illegible] person or persons of whose [illegible] received notice at or before the time of such distribution. All persons indebted or holding any valuable securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested without delay to pay the amount, owing by them and deliver the said securities or property to the undersigned who is alone entitled to give valid receipts for the same.

GRACE WATSON,
Executrix to the Estate of the late Markus Kleyser, deceased.

Simla, 12th April, 1886.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
PHARMACEUTICALAPPARATUS AND SUNDRIES, PURE CHEMICALS
FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH,
PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS,
OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
INVALIDS' REQUISITES, AND DIETETIC ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of Each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1882 WHEREBY THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,000.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE
DIVIDED INTO 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 50 EACH.

Rs. 10 Payable on Application; Rs. 10 on Allotment; and the remainder in Calls of Rs. 10 per Share at intervals of not less than 2 months.

DIRECTORS.
E. R. FREEBORN, Esq.
F. ROWLAND, Esq.
FERDUN AND FISCHER, Esq.
DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE MEHTA, Esq.
BANKERS.
THE AGRA BANK, Limited.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CHALK & WALKER.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. LIDBETTER & STEAD.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed upon the same principle as the Co-operative Societies, which have been so successfully worked in England for a number of years past. The direct object is to procure and sell by cash payments articles of common daily consumption and others at the lowest remunerative rates.

Rules have been framed for the conduct of the Company's business, which include provisions for the special benefit of shareholders and annual members. This latter class will consist of those who not holding shares pay a subscription of Rs. 10 for the first year and Rs 5 every year thereafter for the privilege of being placed on the same footing as to selling rates and discount as the shareholders. Besides these classes the general public will be attracted to the Stores by the good quality and low prices of the articles sold.

The business will be carried on upon the basis of *cash payments* in all transactions. For the convenience of constituents, deposit accounts will be opened, and order books issued for goods, and their accounts will be debited with the amounts of each order. Shareholders and annual members will be entitled to a discount or allowance upon their orders calculated at convenient periods.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be seen at the office of the Company's solicitors, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Prospectus and Forms of application for shares can be obtained from the undersigned.

WM. J. ESSAI.
Bombay 30th. April 1886. Secretary and Manager, Medows Street, Fort.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

"A PERFECT FIT."
"COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	Rs. 24 0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or *(Karki)*	,, 26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, Drab or *(Karki)*	,, 28 0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	,, 38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	,, 36 0
Drab Stockingette *(Karki)* a new Elastic Material, stout, soft, and comfortable	,, 48 0
White do. do.	,, 48 0

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees, and Seat.

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL. FRESH ARRIVAL.

FANS.
FANS.
FANS.
FANS.
FLOWERS.
FLOWERS.
FLOWERS.
FLOWERS.

A CHOICE SELECTION seldom offered to the General Public at such Cheap Prices. Inspection earnestly solicited.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
No. 6, Hornby Row, and No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road,
BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES

Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	,, 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	,, 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	,, 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to ,, 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"FERRINTOSH"
PURE SCOTCH WHISKY.

An excellent judge states that he considers our Ferrintosh to be "a very judicious distillation," which, "for purity and delicacy of flavour could hardly be surpassed," "and is not by any in the Indian Markets."

Per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS. } BOMBAY AND POONA, { "TEMPLE HOUSE," CAMP, BHOODWAR PEIT CITY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints do.	,, 24-0.	,, 24-0.	,, 22-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

BARTON & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to our SELECTION of CLARETS.

The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with connoseurs and general consumers.

Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.		Per doz. Pints Rs. a.
9 0 ...	PETIT MEDOC (Good useful Household Wine)	5 0
9 8 ...	MEDOC SUPERIOR (Soft Excellent Wine)	5 0
10 0 ...	St. JULIEN (Light Breakfast Wine)	6 0
12 0 ...	St. ESTEPHE } Strongly recommended	7 0
12 8 ...	St. EMILLION } Strongly recommended	7 0
13 0 ...	CHATEAU de FRANCE (Favourite Breakfast Wine)	7 0
15 0 ...	MARGAUT } Highly recommended	8 0
16 0 ...	HAUT CANON } Highly recommended	9 0
17 0 ...	MOUTON ROTHSCHILD (Soft and fully Matured)	9 0
20 0 ...	CHATEAU LEOVILLE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	11 0
23 0 ...	CHATEAU LAFITTE } Magnificent Dinner Wine	12 0
26 0 ...	CHATEAU LA ROSE } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	14 0
28 0 ...	CHATEAU MARGAUX } Light and Soft with Beautiful Aroma, After Dinner Wine	16 0

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 36 per case of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY NEXT,

MAY 1ST, 3RD, AND 4TH.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF

MR. FLEMING NORTON,

THE UNRIVALLED MIMIC, POLYPHONIST, CHARACTER ACTOR, AND VOCALIST, IN HIS WORLD-RENOWNED ENTERTAINMENT,

Entitled

PIC NIC PORTRAITS,

As given by him, by command, before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Family and Guests, at Sandringham, November 26th, 1881; at the Egyptian Hall, London, upwards of 250 nights; and at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, &c., &c., &c.

COMPRISING

TWENTY-FIVE IMPERSONATIONS AND SONGS,

OPENING NIGHT TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes to hold four, Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 annas.

Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where seats may be secured.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15 precisely.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MAY 1886,

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD, THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES, BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WANTED.

TWO PARSEE SECOND ENGINEERS for s. s. "MERKA" and "AKOLA." For terms apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE.

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SWISS LENO CURTAINS.

Very light, graceful effect, from Rs. 7-8 per pair 3½ to 4 yards long.

CURTAIN RINGS, POLES, TASSELS, HOOKS

WATSON AND Co.,

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, two NEW HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 6" Ram, day-light 5' 6", plate 3' by 2' 6", with hand pump two brass plungers.

One do. do. 10" Ram, day-light 7' 6", plate 3 ft. 6" by 2' 6" with hand pump two brass plungers.

A. ERSKINE MUIRHEAD,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

MR. FRED: AHRLE, who has had good experience in several of the largest studio's on the Continent, has the pleasure of announcing that having terminated his engagement with Messrs. Vuccino and Co., he will be prepared to undertake commissions on his own account. Mr. ARHLE will open a PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO in Bombay after the rains.

In the meantime he will visit Madras, Bangalore, and other distant stations.

Bombay, 1st May, 1886.

MOST SECURE AGAINST

FIRE AND THIEVES.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.

No. 3. New Patent, Rs. 183-12.
1 ft. 10 in. high by 1 ft. 5 in. wide by 1 ft. 4 in. deep.

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2 ft. 10 in. high by 2 ft. 1 in. wide by 1 ft. 11 in. deep.

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Established 1847.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................£1,200,000
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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.......£1,500,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

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MINNESINGERS.

THE ELEVENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests, price one rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church-Lane.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE

FOR

HIGHER STUDIES,

Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to THE LADY PRINCIPAL, as above.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

FOR SALE, at the Retreat, Balasis Road, Byculla, a sweet-toned HARMONIUM with seven stops. Very little used.

FANS! FANS!! Silk, Satin, and others of a great variety at moderate prices, at STEWARD and Co., No 2, Church Gate Street.

LOST, a small black and tan English TERRIER. The finder will be rewarded on returning him to Messrs. KING, KING and Co.

OURS is the only establishment for best Ices, Soda-cream, and cold drinks. MORENAS and Co., Wines, Spirits, and General Merchants.

A MERCANTILE FIRM requires a CLERK who has had some experience in office work, and is a good writer. Apply "Merchant," care of this paper.

MATHERAN CHOWK HOTEL.—Good, comfortable upper verandah family rooms available from 1st May. Only hotel that has a billiard-table in perfect condition.

TO-DAY'S ICES. Vanilla, Pine-Apple, Rose, & Mango; also wines, spirits, & Mocha coffee, of the really best qaulity, only to be had at the Vienna Confectionery, Church Gate Street.

JUST RECEIVED.—A choice selection of Meerschaum Pipes, Briar-wood Pipes, Cigar and Cigarrete tubes. Prices beyond competition. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!! FLOWERS!!! Rare and Choice samples from Paris and Vienna, well worth inspection. Cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!! Just received by the Mail, a choice assortment for the hot weather. Prices beyond competition. Inspection earnestly solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CLERK WANTED, Hindoo preferred; one who will make himself generally useful. Thorough knowledge of Book-keeping by double entry, correspondence in English and Guzerati necessary. Salary, Rs. 35. Write with copies of Testimonials to B. Z., care of this paper.

WANTED, a PURCHASER to buy a lucrative firm. Apply A. B., care of this paper.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

HOT TIFFINS, from 1 to 3 p.m. Soup, Fish, Entries, Joints, Curry, &c., &c. One Rupee, at THE GRAND, Apollo-street.

PHIPSON & Co. have received further supplies of FINE OLD FRENCH BRANDY from Gabriel St. Marc, Cognac. Rs. 36 per case.

TO PARSEE LADIES.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, have received their New Stock of CREPE DE CHINE. Inspection respectfully invited.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

FOR SALE, 6 horse-power PORTABLE ENGINE and 4 inch centrifugal pump, both in good order. Apply Machine Exchange Co., 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GENTLEMEN wishing to have a good fit and cheap TWEED SUITS, should only go to Y. A. LACKA & Co. Sure to save their money. Hummum Street, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves. 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home, for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BAY ARAB, 14-2, very handsome, powerful, and fine action, partly broken, Cavalry Charger. Price, Rs. 1,000. Apply to Messrs. Dinshaw Suntook and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

MR. J. RODRIGUES CHICO, Civil Engineer, may be consulted in his Office, in Oak Lane, Fort, behind Macropolo, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and at any other time in his house at Paydownee Road, Khadak.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Galvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Price Rs. ; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climat CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS

FOR

THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.

CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY. SATURDY, the 1st May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, No 5, Grant Buildings, the valuable and handsome French-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and grass-ware, China and Japanese flower-vases, table lamps, pictures, rich table ornaments, the property of Mrs. Chick, the same comprises rich star-cut glassware and handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated-ware, such as cruet stands butter and biscuit boxes, pickle stands, spoons and forks, handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plain and carved furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, camp tables, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, side and oval tables, drawing, room coversation couches, chairs, easy folding and reclining chairs, glass door almira, round and oval tea-poys, table covers, carpets, iron double and single bedsteads, teakwood French-polished dressing and washing tables, wardrobes, reclining couches, towel horses, looking glasses, writing-table, long arm and folding easy chairs, clocks, &c., &c.

The property is now on view,

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 1st May, 1886.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
No. 26, Meadow-street.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for Sale by Public Auction, situate at Kapiawada or Butcher Street.

Under instructions from Rowjee Dyal and Morar Rowjee, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Noorbye, the widow of the late Vali Mahomed bin Mahomed and Hassan bin Vali Mahomed, the mortgagors, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an identure of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of August 1884, and a deed of further charge bearing date the 28th day of April 1885.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or fazendaree, with messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Kapiawada or Butcher Street, in the sub-district of Mandavie, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts, being twelve feet in breadth and sixty-nine feet in length, and bounded on the east by sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Butcher street, on the north by the house of Noorbye, widow, and the south by the house of Shapamame Sharoobhoy.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 1st May, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—

8 Steel rails.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong bay Australian horse, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham by Kesterton.
1 handsome bay pony.
1 handsome chesnut pony.
1 handsome strong grey horse with harness.
1 hansome strong English built mail phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built brougham on C. spring.
1 „ strong bay Pegu pony, very fast and quiet.
1 handsome strong English-built mail-phaeton with bay arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong black waler gelding, very strong and quiet.
1 handsome strong glass fronted sminature brougham in good order.
1 strong square landau with a pair of flea bitten grey arab horses and harness.
1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage by "Rogers," just landed ex s.s. "Henzada."
1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage by T. T. U. H. W. Winter, in very good order, just landed ex s s. Henzada.

Suit No. 189 of 1883.

Radhabai, widow.......................................Plaintiff.

vs.

Sunder Pandurang.......................................Defendant.

Under the instructions of the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises at Kalbadevi Road, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co., consisting of furniture, law books, novels, medical and engineering books, pamphlets, college, and school books.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers, catalogues whereof can be had at the auctioneers.

The good-will, together with the book debts of the firm of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co., will also be sold on the said premises on the same day at 5 p.m., under the instructions of the said Commissioner.

The particulars and conditions of sale as to the said good-will can be seen at the auctioneers' before the day of the auction as well as on the auction day at the premises. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and open carved household furniture made to order, best electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a handsome large musical box playing 12 tunes, a handsome large 8 day clock by Silber and Fleming, handsome 4, 6 and 8 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker, first-rate large size oil paintings and oleographs, handsome large marble vases and busts on pedestals, handsome large bronze statues on pedestals, handsome large size venetian figures, rich China and Japanese vases, handsome table ornaments, large marble bath-tubs, &c., &c., the property of K. M. Heeramanek, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, near the Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 2, 3 and 4 lights hanging argand lamps, single and double wall shades, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, a first-rate 8 day clock striking hours, half hours, and quarter hours by Barr and Lund, of London, very rich Bohemian glass flower vases, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Chapel and Co., one strong English-built landau by Allen, of Long Acre, one handsome strong English-built waggonette, one handsome strong buggy, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a first-rate musical box, handsome bronze and marble figures, large size aviary with birds, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of N.R. MOTABHOY, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st May, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operativ Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.

65, CORNHILL, LONDON

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,

LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

GENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL ALL.

HINKS' LAMPS

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION

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Visitors are invited to inspect

HINKS & SON'S

Magnificent display of newest patterns

and latest improvements in

DUPLEX, PUNKA

and other LAMPS, at their

SHOW ROOMS:

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

INVALIDS' PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

SORABJEE AND JAMSETJEE KHAN

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.,

No. 6 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

LADIES' Hoop Rings set with precious stones.
Single-diamond and Gipsy Rings.
Engagement, Keeper and Wedding Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Ear Studs.
Necklets and Crosses (plain and jewelled.)
Gold Albert Chains and Guards.
Charms for the watch-chain.
Gold Lockets, plain and jewelled.
Gold Lockets and Charms for the watch-chain.
Bracelets (plain and jewelled).
GENTLEMEN'S Diamond Gipsy Rings.
Single-diamond, Signet, and Band Rings.
Scarf Rings and Breast Pins (plain and jewelled).
Gold Albert Chains.

Any Pattern of Chain or Necklet made to order in the best style.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

Net Cash.

*POMMERY and GREN—
Extra Sec ....per case Rs. 6 0

*WACHTER & Co.—
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ....„ „ 58 4

PERINET and FILS—
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ....„ „ 56 8

HEIDSIECK & Co.—
Dry Monopole ....„ „ 60 0

*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—
Extra Dry, our own shipping ....„ „ 53 8

MOET and CHANDON—
Brut Impérial, very dry ....„ „ 54 0
Extra Superior ....„ „ 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery ....„ „ 48 0

FINEST EXTRA DRY—
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ....„ „ 34 8

*JEAN SIBADEY—
Carte Blanche ....„ „ 34 8

*SAUMUR—
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ....„ „ 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following:—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ...Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... „ 50

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... „ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ... „ 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... „ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality ... „ 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... „ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... „ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in severa qualities at such low cash prices as to compare favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House, South Dudley Street, London.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following busin ss:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1885.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th instant to 5th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April, 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reed and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

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6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
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WIRE ROPE.
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CALVERTS 15 per ce[redacted]INFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.

Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c., &c.

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RESERVE FUND.............................£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

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INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1884..............................£1,508,707
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds 1,500,000
Life and Annuity Funds £3,650,650
Total Invested Funds 6,911,400

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Exclusive Reserve Fund.

The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL... „ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „ 8,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL... „ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL... „ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... „ 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..............£300,690
„ 1885..............£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.....£1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 ....£4 019,159 14 1
1878.....£3,645,503 1 2 | 1885 ....£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188

2,047 PROPOSALS for..................Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6, 5½, 5, 3½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12, 9, 6 „ notice of withdrawal.

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Managing Director,
9, Elphinstone Circle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Band, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, Parel, 5 p.m.
Native Library Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Fleming Norton's Entertainment, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Kerata Roodrin, from Pannancy; Dunbar (s), Cardiff; and Kairos (s), Newport. Yesterday:—Countess (s) and Oman (s), from Cardiff; Secundra (s), Calcutta; Rialto (s), Hull; Pachumba (s), Busreh; and Hydaspes (s), Shangai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Coasts and Kurrachee; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Nevassa (s), Rangoon; Mirzapore (s), Marseilles; and River Indus (s), London.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Attention is directed to the announcement of Mr. Fleming Norton's entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Khiva entered the dock on Thursday; the s. s. Beresford and Rialto entered, and the s. s. China left yesterday.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—Gentlemen of the special jury are reminded that their attendance will be required at the High Court at 10 a.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails, per s. s. Verona, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, at 1 p. m.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The fortieth annual general meeting of this Library will be held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-day, at a quarter-past 5 p. m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th April 1886 was 57,872 maunds, and the increase in money Rs. 31,439.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Ujan Pedro, a Goanese, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of importing a quantity of country liquor, more than a pint, without a permit from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 3.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played between the Native cricket club and the Elphinstone High School cricket club to-day. The match to commence at 7 a. m. sharp. H. H. Shri Mansingji, Thakur Saheb of Palitana, has kindly consented to preside.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Khetwady 6th Lane, on view of the body of Cheema, woman, aged 25 years, who was suffering from a disease of the nose for some time, in consequence of which she drowned herself in a well at that locality. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

THEFT.—Ebrahim Jewa, a *recklah* driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a *dhotur* and two other articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 1-8, the property of Mowlabux Soodabux. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim, on the body of a Hindoo girl, aged 3 years, named Suckoo, the daughter of a gardener in the service of Mr. Hajee Esmael Jeyta. On Thursday, while playing in the garden compound, she accidentally fell into a pond and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. E. I. Brandon, silver-smith and jeweller, Hornby Road, has supplied to order a splendid presentation gold keyless half chronometer watch, and massive Indian gold Albert with gold-mohur attached. The watch bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Arthur Beniston, Esq., as a token of respect by the workmen employed in the Hosiery Department of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld., Tardeo, Bombay, 1886."

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a Hindoo, name unknown, apparently a mendicant, about 40 years of age. He was found lying dead in Pakmoda Cross Lane. The body was very much emaciated, but there were no external marks of violence. Verdict—That the Hindoo, name unknown, was found dead, but under what circumstance he came by his death there is no evidence to say.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Jeeva Nathoo, aged 28 years, a day-labourer employed on board the P. and O. steamship Mirzapore lying in the harbour. On Thursday afternoon, while deceased was working in the hold of that vessel stowing bales of cotton, one of them accidentally fell upon him, striking him on the chest. He died shortly after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 5-0 p.m.:—

Bolero	Attila	Riviere.
Quadrille	Auf der Moldan	Knoblock.
Overture	Silvana	Weber.
Valse	Corpsball Faenze	Jost Gungl.
Selection	Siege of Rochelle	Balfe.
Galop	Die Wilderer	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATHS FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Abdool Curreem Goolam Kadur, aged 11 years. Deceased, at about 4 p.m. on Thursday, was attacked with fever, accompanied with spasms, which continued up to his death, which occurred soon after while being taken to a native doctor at Bhendy Bazaar. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by fever.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Hundoo burning ground, Sonapore, on the body of a male child, aged 7 months, named Gunnoo Manoo. For the last seven days the deceased had been suffering from fever and cough. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fever.

ALLEGED PERSONATION OF AN AGENT TO A SOCIETY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bhaba was charged before Mr. Ryan with cheating a Mahomedan out of Rs. 2 by personating a public officer. Mr. Perozesha Mehta, instructed by Mr. DeSouza, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Superintendent Crummy prosecuted. It appeared that about a month ago the accused went to a Mahomedan, who owned an oil mill, and ordered him to take out a bullock, as it had a sore neck, and he had been ordered to take it to the pound. The Mahomedan begged and prayed him not to do so, and offered him Rs. 2 to let him off. The offer was accepted, and the accused went away. On the 20th he again tried to get a similar sum, but was given over in charge of a sepoy by the Mahomedan. A servant had been present at the transaction, as also several other people. Accused was taken for one of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In defence it was pleaded that the accused had not represented he was an agent of the society, and if he had, an agent of the society was not a public officer or servant. The evidence too, it was urged, was not satisfactory. His Worship discharged the accused as he did not think any deception had been committed. Accused had not represented he was an agent, though the men may have believed he was. He Worship also thought that it would prevent the means of many attempts at fraud if the agents of the society wore some badge or other mark by which they would be known. Mr. Mehta agreed with the remarks which fell from the magistrate, and hoped the society would see to it.

A SERIOUS NUISANCE.—Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Nariawalla was charged before Mr. Ryan by Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, with not complying with a notice to remove a nuisance at his chawl at Mody Bay. Mr. Kapadia appeared in the case, and said he was willing, on the part of his client, to undertake the clearing away of the nuisance. His client was willing to pay all expenses if the Municipality would remove the nuisance. Mr. Nariawalla was an old gentleman, 75 years of age, and was ill. He was unable to do anything when he got the notice, which was only received on the 28th. Steps were being taken to remove the nuisance, and he asked for an adjournment to finish the work. Mr. Leask objected to any adjournment, as he said the nuisance was a very serious one, and as the notice had been a twenty-four hours' one, sufficient notice had been given. He would only state that about nine deaths had taken place in the chawl in a month from fever owing no doubt to the nuisance. His Worship then examined Dr. Weir, who said he inspected the chawl, in Cochin Street, and which belongs to the defendant. He last saw it on the 28th inst., when there was a very serious nuisance from the collection of sewage on the east and west sides of the chawl. He believed that the collection of sewage was an immediate danger to the health of the residents of the chawl. It was due to an overflow of sewage from cesspools, which were not large enough, and also through the want of connection between the cesspools and the sewer. Mr. Kapadia again offered to remove the nuisance at once. But his Worship passed an order calling upon the accused to show cause why he should not be fined Rs. 50, and a daily penalty of Rs. 5 till the nuisance is removed.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE WRECK OF THE "OGWEN."

AN inquiry was opened yesterday at the Fort Police Court relative to the loss of the British ship Ogwen on the Malky Rocks, Mangalore. Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided, and was assisted by Captain James, of the ship Ardenchlutha, and Captain J. Douglas, of the ship William Douglas, as assessors. Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, appeared to conduct the inquiry, and Mr. Craigie attended on behalf of Mr. Hugh Evans, the master of the Ogwen. Before commencing the proceedings, Mr. Henry Trunks, of the ship Oldborough, and Mr. Donald Cameron, of the ship Euphrates, were appointed additional assessors, as the inquiry might affect the master's certificate.

Mr. Hugh Evans, who was the first witness called, said: I am the master of the ship Ogwen recently wrecked on the Malky Rocks. I hold a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, dated 26th April 1879, and have had 13 years' experience as a master mariner. I held another certificate as master, but that was lost with the ship of which I was then master. This was my fourth voyage to Bombay as master; one was from Cardiff, another from Liverpool, and the third from Sunderland. On the third I made Bombay on the 23rd April, two years ago. On two occasions I came westward of the Laccadive Islands, and when I came to Bombay in the month of December I came to the eastward. The Ogwen was a full-rigged three-masted ship, iron built, of 1,381 tons, built at Sunderland in 1880, when I took command. We left Cardiff on 1st December for Bombay with 2,085 tons of coal. She drew 23'5" aft and 20' forward in fresh-water; in salt-water she would be 6" lighter. She was in her usual trim; light, if anything. The crew were twenty-two, all told, including one stowaway. She was properly equipped in all respects, having had a special fit out. Her owners are Messrs. Thomas and Co., of Liverpool; the vessel was consigned to me here. I believe there was some insurance on her. The compasses were last tested in December 1883, and the ship was then swung professionally. I had a general chart of the Indian Ocean and a large scale chart of Bombay Harbour; my sailing books were Finlay's "Directions" and "Lighthouses of the World." Having described his course after rounding the Cape, witness said: We sighted the land about Mount Dilly on the morning of the 26th March. We cast bottom at 22 fathoms. I bent my chain cables on that day and got my anchors ready. Thence I worked up the coast with land and sea breezes. At noon on the 28th March Mangalore light bore N. E. by E., about thirteen miles. At 7-40 p.m. I anchored in 7 fathoms to wait for the land breeze. The light was visible, and thought I was off Malky village at anchor. The log slate was broken before the day's work was written up, but I considered my position to be about eleven miles north of Mangalore light. From Mount Dilly to Mangalore I stood in to about 7 fathoms, and once I stood out as far as 40 fathoms throughout the 28th. I never lost sight of Mangalore. I thought I saw Malky village, but I think now I made a mistake. What I took for it was an opening in the bay with some houses. As I went in very cautiously before dark, I think the temple and tree was on my lee bow. I did not take a bearing of any point; Mangalore light was the only thing visible. I had taken bearings of Malky Rocks at dusk, as the tops were just raising from the water, and I thought they were ten miles away. Mangalore light would be on my lee quarter, and Malky Rocks on my weather bow; the vessel being in a direct line between. This would be nearly an hour before coming to anchor. The Malky Rocks at dusk bore about N.N.W. I was then standing in on a course N. by E half E to N.N.E., and the ship was going about four knots. When we dropped anchor the current was running to the southward about 1¼ knots an hour. I dropped my port anchor and paid out twenty fathoms of chain to the water's edge. I called out all hands on the morning of the 29th. It was then a little hazy over the land but clear overhead. Mangalore light I could see plainly. According to the "Lighthouses of the World" and my Sailing Directory the light is only visible at eleven miles. I saw the light at twenty miles, and that upset my calculations and caused my vessel to be wrecked. I got under weigh at half-past one: an hour later all sails were set, the anchor stowed and the watch sent below. We were then in 8½ fathoms, there was a light breeze from the N. E., my course was N. W. by N. ½ N., nothing to windward, when I saw Malky Rocks a head bearing N. N. W., and then I changed it to N. W. by W. ½ W., nothing to windward, and brought a rock to bear abeam of me. This rock was the highest end of the island. I was then going about three knots, and kept on that course until the look-out man reported a rock ahead about ten minutes to three. I was then on the poop with the second officer in charge, but could not see the rock even with my night glasses. I sent my second officer forward with the glass and put the helm hard up at once. The mate sang out "more rocks on the lee bow hard up." I told him the helm was hard up, and sang out for all hands to come up and let go the anchor. The vessel was paying off very slowly all the time; her head would be W. S. W. at this time. The shank painter was let go but the stopper refused, which I cannot account for. At 3-10 a.m. the vessel struck on a rock, her head being at S. S. W. I let go all the hailyards and clewed up many of the sails. I launched a boat and ran a small kedge, but hauled on it to no purpose. As the line became tight the carpenter reported the vessel making water very fast. In less than an hour the deck was submerged, and the vessel settled on the rock. I ordered out all boats to be swung, and directed the second mate to take soundings to guard against the danger of slipping into deep water. Finding there was no danger I ordered a shift of clothes and bread and water to be put in the boats, clewed up and furled all sails, sent up rockets, and burnt blue lights as signals of distress. No assistance came, and I sent my chief officer in the pinnace for assistance to Mangalore, and for provisions, as all ours were destroyed. I got all the available stores from the lazarette, the men diving and working well all that day. Next day I ordered all the sails to be bent and had all the yards sent down to make rafts. One raft was sent towards Mangalore in charge of the chief officer and became a wreck. The second was towed down by a native craft and arrived safely. These rafts were loaded with yards, wooden and iron; the sails were sent down by lighters, and all hands were saved. Between the time danger was reported and of my striking, the vessel travelled about a mile. I was deceived by Mangalore light by which I was steering. I considered myself five or six miles off the high rock when danger was reported. Being a high ship I thought I was fourteen miles from the light. I must have been nearer the rock than I imagined. I now say the big rock must have been only a mile away when the look-out reported "rocks ahead." Twenty minutes afterwards the vessel struck. I must have gone within about quarter of a mile of the big rock; the rock I struck is under water; those reported to me were visible. I think I have seen Mangalore light once before many years ago by running down the coast, but I had no other knowledge of the coast than that obtained from my books.

Mr. Little: Why did you adopt a track to the eastward of the Laccadive Islands with the chart you had?

Witness: Having made a bad passage two years ago, I thought I would do better this time by coming eastward. Other masters then made a quicker passage than I did when I went to the westward, and they came by the eastward track.

Q.—Why did you take a course along the land with nothing but an Indian Ocean chart on a small scale, not adapted for laying off cross-bearings?

A.—By using the lead cautiously, I thought there would be no danger in coming by the land, as I have worked up the coast twice before with the same charts and books. However, I then struck the land higher up, once at Pigeon Island and again at Vingorla.

Witness (continuing): The last sounding I got before striking was 8½ fathoms. I was not off the deck after dark to consult my chart, but according to that the Malky Rock lies in 10 fathoms. On the chart only one rock is shown, but it is marked "rocks." I had not observed that the plural was used before the vessel struck. In the sailing directions also only one rock is referred to. But I do not remember consulting that book either after dark.

Mr. Little: Can you account for not being able to let go the anchor?

Witness: No, I cannot except by the will of God and an accident that will meet with the best of us. It always worked well before. I attribute the accident to being deceived by the Mangalore light. I saw it 20 miles off the ship's deck, whereas my book states it is visible at eleven miles. I took a guide by the rock after I saw it, and tried to clear it, of course thinking I was five or six miles off.

By Mr. Craigie: The previous ship I lost was at Buenos Ayres, when she was at anchor. We met with one of the *pamperos*, and mine was one of the eight ships driven ashore at that time, one of them being a large steamer with all hands. Of course that was the will of God again. I did not know there were any rocks to the south of the Malky, and neither my chart nor sailing directions showed any. Since my arrival in Bombay I have consulted an Admiralty chart, in which there are marks indicating danger. I make the distance from Mangalore Light to Malky Rock by my chart 22 miles.

By the Court: When the order was given to let the first anchor go, if it had gone clear it would not have saved the ship. The courses I steered were not true; there was a slight deviation.

Ellis Jones, chief officer of the Ogwen, said: I hold a master's certificate; I joined the ship on 26th October last in London. My opinion was we anchored nine or ten miles north of the Mangalore light, and five or six miles from the shore. I saw the Malky Rock for the first time two or three minutes before the ship struck, when there was some difficulty in getting the anchor ready. All hands were on deck from half-past twelve till two or three, when the ship was getting under weigh. I did not notice the rock, then, as I had something else to do. I heard the rush on deck to brail up the spanker and to square up the after-yards. I then heard the captain call all hands on deck and to let go the anchor. I ran forward and let go the shank painter. The third officer got hold of the mawl that lay alongside the catshead, and tried to let go the anchor, but failed. I can only account for the accident by the light deceiving us, thinking the ship was further to the south. I saw all the lights running down the coast to Calcutta twelve years ago, but I had never seen the Malky Rocks before.

William Roberts, second mate of the Ogwen, said: I joined the ship at Cardiff on November 27th. I first saw Malky Rock from the poop at about half-past two on the morning of the 29th March. It was about two points on the starboard bow, from four to five miles distant. When the look-out man sang out "rocks ahead," I went forward with the night glasses. I found rocks ahead and on the lee bow; I cannot say at what distance; they seemed pretty far off. The ship struck very heavily.

Edward Polland, the carpenter, said: The ship made no water before she struck. In ten minutes I found eight inches at the first sound. Three minutes later there was two feet. This increased rapidly to four and eight feet, and twenty minutes after she struck there was twelve feet. The water came in the fore-hold on the starboard side which was nearest the rocks. The forepeak did not fill till the next day.

John Wood, able seaman, said: I was on the look-out on the morning of the 29th March. When I first went on duty I saw nothing. Subsequently I saw Malky Island, which appeared to be three miles off. The vessel then changed her course and kept the new course until I saw the rocks on the lee bow. I had to go down on my knees to distinguish them along the horizon. I reported them immediately, and the ship kept off a little. She struck a quarter of an hour after I reported the danger.

The inquiry was then adjourned until noon to-day.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THIS suit, in which Thomas Field Evans claims Rs. 60,000 damages from the Port Trustees of Bombay and Sirdar Dilar Dowlat Bahadoor, on account of injuries sustained by him, was resumed at the Bombay High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the Port Trustees; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for Sirdar Dilar Dowlat Bahadoor.

Mr. George Ormiston, in his examination by Mr. Starling, said there would not be the slightest difficulty in using the boring apparatus on the Wellington Reclamation. There would be no necessity for a trial pit, because the borer could not be put in.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Russell, the witness said that loose sand with water was an unpleasant material for engineers to work upon. The sand on Wellington Reclamation was sea sand. He had never used a borer, or seen it used, on the reclamation.

Mr. Russell: And not having done so, you would not, perhaps, dispute Mr. Hewson's statement that owing to the peculiarity of the place, he could not use a borer?

Witness: I do dispute that statement. A pony getting his leg into a hole caused by a boring might break his leg.

Q.—You have to go down about ten feet in this ground in order to get at a good substratum for a foundation—is that not so?

A.—I cannot exactly tell. I did not see the hole after the accident; I was in England at the time.

Q.—Have you yourself used the little gateway by Muraglia's shop?

A.—Yes, occasionally.

Q.—And I suppose you have seen others using that gate and crossing the ground?

A.—I can't tell—I do not remember.

Q.—Have you ever seen members or servants of the Yacht Club crossing the ground?

A.—I do not remember having seen them do so. The most desirable place for pitching tents on the ground would be nearer the Yacht Club than the Post Office walls. I recollect the bungalow where the plaintiff used to live, but I have never been there.

Q.—Have you ever noticed the way to it through the gateway?

A.—I have noticed tracks converging towards the gateway. There are no tents on the Reclamation during the rains. The road from the Dockyard Gate to the big gateway has never been repaired for twelve years.

Q.—Was Mr. Hewson allowed to bore a hole wherever he liked?

A.—I do not know that.

To the Court: The use of a borer requires particular skill. Coolies who are accustomed to this work can do it, when supervised by some intelligent person. I have always put lights on vacant spaces where holes are bored.

Mr. J. P. Baird, Traffic Manager of the Port Trustees, being examined by Mr. Farran, said he knew the small gate near Muraglia's shop.

Q.—Have you ever given permission to the servants of the Yacht Club or to the occupants of the plaintiff's bungalow to use the gateway across the tented ground?

A.—I have never given any such permission. I know that at my request the ground was pegged out for tents every year. A particular spot was allotted for the tents to be pitched, and the persons who hired a plot were bound to keep within its limits. Tents were not allowed to be pitched on the ground leading from the Dockyard Gate to the public road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: I have seldom been on the Wellington Reclamation. After the accident I went to see Mr. Read. I did not tell him that I ought to have given him notice to quit the bungalow before the boring operations commenced. I have no clear recollection of the conversation I had with him. The Port Trustees began to get rent from Sirdar Dilar Jung from the 1st January 1886.

Mr. William Wilkinson Squire, Assistant Engineer of the Port Trust, said: I was acting for Mr. Ormiston in September 1885 when he was at home. Mr. Hewson had applied to me for leave to make borings on the Wellington Reclamation. I had granted the application. Some days after the 1st September I went to examine the hole which Mr. Hewson had caused to be dug. When I went down to see the ground, I saw that instead of making a boring, Mr. Hewson had dug a pit. I went there after the accident on the 5th September.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: I do not know if anything was done to the pit between the 1st of September and the day I saw it. I did not notice earth heaped up round the edge of the hole. I do not think there was anything like a fence round the pit when I saw it.

To the Court: The depth of the pit was about 3 feet 6 inches. The digging of a pit is essentially different from sinking a boring.

Mr. Shalome Samuel said he was an assistant surveyor employed by the Bombay Port Trustees. He had been eighteen years in their employment. It was one of his duties to peg out land for tents. He had pegged out the ground on the Wellington Reclamation for tents, in accordance with plans in his office, in the years 1882, 1883, and 1884. It was his duty to see that the tents did not pass beyond their allotted limits. Tents had never been allowed to be pitched on the road leading from the Dockyard to Apollo Road. The date on which I pegged out land for Mr. Benson was the 12th December 1886.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell:

Q.—Were the pegs taken away after the rains?

A.—Yes, by robbers, not by us? (A laugh.) We did not much care for them. Before the accident I had given possession of the ground to Mr. Benson.

Q.—Was Mr. Benson the Sirdar's engineer?

A.—I do not know that.

Q.—When you went to give possession to Mr. Benson, did he tell you that it would be necessary to see the foundation?

A.—No.

Mr. Farran here closed his case on behalf of the Port Trust.

Mr. Starling then called Mr. Charles E. Morris, who said he was a confidential clerk of the Sirdar. The Sirdar had an intention to build residential chambers on the ground he wanted to take, and he was in communication with Mr. Chisolm, of Madras, about the plans.

Q.—Was Mr. Chisolm desirous to know what the subsoil of the Reclamation was?

A.—Yes, that was in August last year. Mr. Hewson was spoken to on the matter. He was asked to sink borings.

The witness in giving his evidence scarcely spoke above a whisper, though he was often asked by the Court and counsel to speak up.

Mr. Macpherson: Perhaps he thinks he ought to speak in a low tone because he is the "confidential clerk" of the Sirdars. (Laughter.)

Witness in continuation of his examination said: Possession of the ground was given to the Sirdar early this year. Before that the Sirdar had nothing whatever to do with the land.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: Have you been looking after the Sirdar's interest as regards the buildings since they were first contemplated?

A.—No

Q.—Has the Sirdar got any other confidential agent in Bombay besides yourself?

A.—Not that I am aware of. The Sirdar himself came down to Bombay in regard to these buildings in August last.

Q.—Can the Sirdar speak English?

A.—He does. The Sirdar had told me that in sinking the borings I might go beyond the depth mentioned by Mr. Chisolm. A formal plan has been drawn up by Mr. Chisolm for these buildings. I have never been on the ground with the Sirdar.

Q.—You must have often been on the ground yourself, I suppose?

A.—Not till the day before yesterday. The Sirdar left Bombay yesterday. Mr. Hewson wanted an advance of money for the work he had to perform. It was left to Mr. Hewson to make the borings wherever he liked. I do not think anything was written by Mr. Hewson to me or the Sirdar about the accident. Mr. Benson did not come to Bombay last year on behalf of the Sirdar.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling: The Sirdar went away to Hyderabad in consequence of a telegram received by him. The message was from the Minister asking the Sirdar to return soon on account of some urgent work. Mr. Benson had nothing to do with the Sirdar or his work before the beginning of this year.

Naran Ghellabhoy, a maistry, said in answer to Mr. Starling, that he remembered having dug a pit on the Wellington Reclamation. He was employed for the work by Mr. Hewson, and was paid by him. When he was doing this work, he did not know that he was under the employment of Sirdar Dilar Jung.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Russell, the witness said there was a path going about a foot and a half from the hole he had dug on the ground. It would be impossible for a man going along the path to fall into the hole. The earth dug out of the hole was placed about fifteen feet from it, near the railings of the road. Mr. Hewson had told him that a big building was about to be built on the ground; but he had never told him who was going to build it.

Mr. Russell: Had you no curiosity to ask him who was the person that was going to erect the buildings?

A.—It was not my business to ask him. My duty was simply to do my work and earn my wages. (A laugh.) Mr. Hewson had told me that he was going to sink trial pits for the foundation.

Mr. E. I. Brandon said: I am a watchmaker in Bombay. The plaintiff was in my employment for a year and a month. He came out from London, where he was engaged by my agent. He arrived here about June 1883. He was to get Rs. 150 per month for the first, Rs. 175 for the second, and Rs. 200 for the third.

Mr. Starling: Was he a good workman?—Very indifferent. I had several complaints from customers about the work he had done.

Was he steady in his work?—He was irregular, absenting himself on several occasions.

Was he sober?—I did not know anything about his habits outside the shop, but when he was at work I sometimes noticed him suffering from the effects of drink. On such occasions I saw that his hand was unsteady. I got Mr. Macfarlane to write him a letter but he never replied to it. He afterwards came one morning to my shop, packed his tools, and went away. I know Mr. Weber. of Favre Leuba and Company.

Did he ever speak to you in regard to the plaintiff and his work?—He did. This is the letter, dated the 8th July 1884, I instructed Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow to send to the plaintiff.

To Mr. Farran: I was to pay Rs. 200 a month to the plaintiff after his third year. That is the pay an average watchmaker can expect in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell.

I suppose, Mr. Brandon, a man on his own account would make more than Rs. 200 a month?—Sometimes yes, and sometimes no.

Then does an average watchmaker make only Rs. 200 a month?—Yes.

You make more than Rs. 200 a month, I suppose?—I did not during the first six months. Sometimes I made less, and sometimes not over much.

You entered into an agreement with Mr. Evans on the 26th February 1883, did you not?—I did not, my agent in England did.

That agreement fell through in England in April 1883?—Not to my knowledge.

What? Look at this letter of your agent. (Letter, dated 15th April 1883 handed to witness.) So you see the arrangement did fall through?—That is my agent's letter.

Yes; and when the plaintiff arrived in Bombay, you entered into negotiations with him personally?—Certainly.

Have you got his references with you?—No; I have not.

What have you done with those references? Have you destroyed them?—Most probably, because I cannot find them. I cannot say when they were last in my possession; but they must have been a year ago at least.

Were they not good references?—Not very good.

Am I to understand then that you took up a man without very good references in his possession?—I was at the time laid up with typhoid fever, and I had no alternative.

But he was good enough for you to keep. You raised him before the appointed time?—No; I began giving him Rs. 175 from March 1884.

Were you not to raise his pay at the end of the first year?—No; from the date of his signing the agreement in February 1884.

What was the date of the next agreement?—There was no other agreement. He stuck to the first one. I began to pay him his wages on his arrival here in June 1883.

Did you get a reply to that letter of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow's?—I got no reply.

Will you swear to that?—I will. As a rule, I keep the letters I receive.

You said that you had noticed the plaintiff's hands to be unsteady. Was that the only sign of inebriation you noticed?—That was all.

When did you give information to the Sirdar, the second defendant, or his solicitors, with reference to your knowledge of the plaintiff? Was it before or after the Easter vacation, or was it after you had read the first few accounts of this case in the papers?—It was last week.

To Mr. Starling in re-examination: The plaintiff came out to Bombay on his own account. At that time I was recovering from fever, and I wanted an assistant to carry on my work. I engaged him on the terms of the old agreement, and I agreed to pay him his passage money. In March of the next year, he asked for an increase. Before I gave information to Messrs. Winter and Burder, I don't think I had seen an account of the plaintiff's evidence in the papers.

This closed the case for the second defendant.

Mr. Russell asked leave to recall the plaintiff as to the alleged bamboo fence across the gateway.

Mr. Starling said he had already questioned the plaintiff on the point.

Mr. Russell said that, in that case, he would not press the point.

Mr. Starling said with reference to the plaintiff's willingness to submit to examination by Dr. Hojel, that the Sirdar had, unfortunately, left for Hyderabad, and his solicitors had had no opportunity of consulting him in the matter. Dr. Hojel's fee for such an examination and giving evidence in Court was Rs. 250.

Mr. Russell then replied on behalf of the plaintiff. On the 1st September, a perfectly healthy man, the plaintiff, walked along a path leading to his bungalow, a path which he had been using for eighteen months, and which had been used by many other persons since 1881. It was an admitted fact that the hole was in the path. Mr. Squire had said so. Mr. Green visited the hole the morning after the accident, and he said a man could not go along the path without tumbling down into it. The night was perfectly dark, and Mr. Russell would ask his Lordship to hold that the hole was not fenced, and that the earth dug out from it was lying all round. There was a gateway at the corner near Muraglia's, and had been there for a number of years, going down to the time when Mr. C. Bounevialle occupied the gardens and held festal entertainments there. The defendants were jointly liable, or either of them was liable. The second defendant particularly was liable for the acts of Mr. Hewson and those who dug the pit; and the learned counsel said he would ask a verdict for the plaintiff for fair and reasonable damages. Here was an obligation cast upon the owners or occupiers of the land in question to see that no trap was set thereon, or nuisance created, to the detriment of persons passing along that path with their permission, express or implied. What had been done in the present case was in the nature of a trap set, that is, no notice whatever had been given of the existence of the pit. This was, the learned counsel urged, the case of a set trap, not a case of defective machinery, projecting pile, or projecting wheel-barrow. It was an undisputed fact that the plaintiff left his bunglow early on the morning of the 1st September last, when there was no hole in the path, and no attempt to make one. It was made in the course of the afternoon; and no attempt had been made to show that the plaintiff knew of its existence. He was there in the character of a license. Assuming for a moment that he was a tresspasser, it did not follow that the defendants had not a duty imposed on them as regarded the plaintiff's safety. The plaintiff was in the same position as Mr. Green had he been passing along that path. The defendants made a great point about there being the other road, but Mr. Green had no road at all allotted to his bungalow. No intimation had been given, and no notice put up, that the gate was not to be used. The plaintiff must be held to have been on the ground with the implied permission of the Port Trustees; and he could on no account have been prosecuted as a trespasser.

The learned counsel had not finished his reply at the rising of the Court.

Holloway's Pills.—Weary of Life.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirts, and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmosphere. over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual factulties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills and explicitly putting them in practice, the most desponding will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

A MUCH-TRIED MURDER CASE.

AT the High Court on Thursday last, the case against Rupya Shiva, charged with murder, was heard before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. V. K. Bhatavdekur appeared for the prisoner, and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

In November 1885, the prisoner, a Koli by caste, was tried before Dr. Pollen, Acting Sessions Judge of Poona, and a jury, on a charge of murder by causing the death of Nami, wife of one Barkia. The jury were not unanimous in their opinion; one only considered the prisoner to be guilty of murder; the other four found that he was not guilty either of murder or culpable homicide. Dr. Pollen recorded that he disagreed so completely with the verdict of the majority that he considered it necessary for the ends of justice to refer the case for the orders of the High Court. In his letter referring the case, Dr. Pollen stated his opinion that the prisoner was guilty of the murder. This opinion was chiefly based on the prisoner's confession to the magistrate; on the admission of the prisoner at the trial that he had hidden the woman's *sarri*; on the fact that he pointed out this *sarri* to the police; and on certain other corroborations in the testimony of witnesses. The reference was, on the 9th February last, heard before Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine, who directed further evidence to be taken in order to ascertain whether the confession made by the prisoner was voluntary or whether, as he alleged in his answer to the Sessions Judge, that he had been beaten by the police and told to say to the magistrate that he had put the dead body into the pool of water where it was found. A number of witnesses had subsequently been examined on this point by Mr. Candy, who had succeeded Dr. Pollen as Sessions Judge. Their Lordships, in dealing with the additional evidence taken under their direction, were of opinion that a retrial should be held in the case for reasons given in a lengthy judgment published by us at the time. A retrial accordingly took place on the 2nd March last before Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge of Poona.

The Jury, by a majority of four against one, found the prisoner not guilty.

The Session Judge asked: Why do you think the prisoner was not concerned in Nami's death?

Jury: The great obstacle we four have to finding the prisoner guilty is that we do not think Nami could have been killed on the Tuesday night, as her body was not swollen.

Session Judge: When do you think the corpse was first found.

Jury: Four of us are of opinion that the corpse was first found on the Wednesday morning.

Session Judge; How do you explain the fact that the prisoner produced Nami's *sarri*?

Jury: We four, who are for acquittal, accept the prisoner's statement that he found the *sarri* by chance on the Thursday morning, and that he concealed it, and then produced it when induced to do so. It would be no use our retiring; we should not be unanimous.

The Session Judge reserved judgment in order that he might carefully consider the verdict of the majority of the jurors. Having re-read the whole case, he disagreed with that verdict so completely that he considered it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. He had no reasonable doubt of the prisoner being the person who caused the death of Nami. Drawing every possible conclusion in favour of the prisoner; but remembering that he offered no credible explanation, but set up an absurd and false defence, Mr. Candy would convict him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and would sentence him to transportation for seven years.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference made by Mr. Candy, said: In this case there is a serious deficiency in the evidence for the prosecution in that there is no sworn evidence to identify the corpse delivered by the chief constable to Balaram with the corpse delivered by the latter to the hospital assistant. The necessity for a strict identification of the corpse in a case of murder and of the property in all cases where it passed from hand to hand, has often been insisted on by this Court; and the constable Balaram ought to have been called to prove on oath that the corpse he delivered was the one he received. It is to be hoped that attention will be paid to a point so important in future cases. Adverting to the defect just pointed out, and to the fact that the accused Rupya has now been twice acquitted by different juries, the Court cannot feel so convinced beyond all reasonable doubt of his guilt that it would feel justified in reversing the verdict of the second jury—a step which should never be taken save in an extreme case, and one in which there has been a palpable and entire defeat of justice. The Court think that the interrogation of the jury after the delivery of their verdict is highly inexpedient, except as a way to a solution of difficulties which may have embarrassed them.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAWING COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above company was held on Thursday afternoon in the Fort. Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit presided.

The following report of the directors was read:—

From the printed copies of the statements of account already circulated amongst you you, must have observed that the balance of loss appearing to the debit of the general profit and loss account is Rs. 32,709-15-1. This loss, your directors beg to point out, has resulted on account of breakages in the machinery of your Tardeo Mill and the consequent unavoidable repeated stoppages of the mill as shown below, added to the depressed state of trade generally, caused through enhanced value of cotton and the low prices of yarn and cloth which ruled during the whole year. In their report for the year ending 31st December 1884 the directors informed you of the necessity of disjoining on the 12th of March 1885, one of the hands of the beam of the engine at the Tardeo Mill, owing to a crack in the right hand crank shaft, and of their having taken immediate steps for ordering out a new shaft and cranks. Until the arrival and fixing of the new shaft your mill worked from 13th March to 12th July 1885, with a daily average of 3,774 spindles (out of 49,874) and 676 looms (out of 927). On the 13th July 1885 the operations of removing the old crank shaft and putting in the new one commenced. Your mill consequently had to remain entirely closed from 13th July to 20th August 1885. Work was re-started on 21st August 1885. On the 21st December 1885, the directors regret to say, the driving bevil wheel to the upright shaft of the new mill broke, which again caused a partial stoppage in the work. Thus from 21st August 1885 to 6th October 1885 your mill worked with only 37,644 spindles, and 675 looms per day at an average. Since then your mill has been working fully. The shareholders will therefore observe that the loss which your company has sustained is attributable mostly to the above stoppages in the working of the mill, and your company had to bear the burden of incidental charges for establishment, insurance, rent, interest, &c., as also charges for replacing the above breakages. The shareholders must have seen from the profit and loss account of the Tardeo Mill that the loss incurred by your company during the year through the above reasons came to Rs. 74,625-9-2, as follows:—

		Rs.		
Total expenditure		14,21,925	3	6
Less expenditure income		13,45,565	13	5
		76,355	6	1
Add Contribution to the society, &c.	319 11 7			
Dead stock, &c.	600 0 0			
		919	11	7
		77,279	1	8
Less received for Portion of unclaimed wages	2,000			
Gain in shipment of yarn, &c. ...		2,653	8	6
Loss ... Rs.		74,625	9	2

With a view therefore to lighten the burden of this loss on the shareholders the agents of your company have voluntarily returned to the company Rs. 26,480-15-0, being two-thirds of Rs. 39,721-6-5, the amount of their commission, leaving a balance of loss of Rs. 48,144-10-2, deducting therefrom the amount of Rs. 1,419-5-10, the balance to the credit of the profit and loss account, Colaba, and Rs. 14,015-5-3, the balance of last year, there remains a net loss of Rs. 32,709-15-1, as shown in the general profit and loss account. The best thanks of the directors are due to the agents of the company, for their having given up the above amount out of their commission in the interests ofthe company. Your directors beg to inform you that during the year under report they had ordered out from England for the Tardeo Mill new machinery, comprising ring frames of the latest improvements, cost of which has been debited to the new machinery account. In addition to this the cost of the new crank shaft, cranks and pins, piston-rod, &c., received from England to replace breakages, amounting to Rs. 16,353-15-9, the directors have written off to the Depreciation Fund. They have also written off to the Fire Insurance Fund a sum of Rs. 6,475-8-4 incurred towards the erection of a new godown at Colaba during the year. In their last report the directors informed you that, looking to the present keen competition among spinning and weaving mills, they had decided to make certain improvements in your Tardeo Mill, and to carry them into effect they had ordered out a pair of new engines from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co., of Bolton. This engine has arrived, and will be put up shortly into the new engine house, which is under construction. They have also contracted for the purchase of new machinery of the latest improvements for a sum of £12,900. The directors have every hope that when the new machinery is put up, and the above improvements effcted, the results will prove favourable. Your directors beg to state that as there has not been enough accommodation at your Colaba branch for storing cotton, cloth, and yarn bales, and as they consequently have had to rent godowns for the purpose at a heavy rent, your directors have purchased from the Bombay Port Trust two plots of ground at Colaba, measuring 3,146·4-9 square yards, for the sum of Rs. 34,548-14-2, on which they intend to construct a godown or godowns or other buildings according to the requirements of the mills. The insurance that remains covered on your property is as follows:—

TARDEO MILL.

Building, machinery and stock in process...	Rs.	7,12,000
Cloth and yarn	„	4,00,000
Cotton at the mill and in godown	„	2,35,000
		13,47,000

COLABA BRANCH.

Building, machinery & stock in process...	Rs.	6,22,500
Cotton in mixing room	„	20,000
New warehouse building	„	20,000
Cotton in godowns	„	1,00,000
Cloth and yarn	„	90,000
		8,52,500

The office bearers were appointed, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE QUEENSLAND CAPITAL.

MR. G. A. SALA, who has recently been on a tour in Australia, gives a characteristic description of Brisbane, the capital of Queensland:—

When, on a splendid morning in May, rising very early, I stood in the verandah of a new, roomy, and handsomely furnished hotel, the proprietor of which did his very best to make his guests comfortable, but, failing dismally in the attempt, solaced his wounded feelings by charging them as though they really had been very comfortable indeed—when from that verandah my vision shot far ahead and I saw in the foreground an edifice seemingly of the purest white marble, with an open loggie, and standing in a garden all aglow with sub-tropical vegetation; in the middle distance a fair expanse of blue water; in the extreme distance hills with verdure clad; and, high over all, a boundless argentiferous arch of unclouded sky, I said to myself: "That magician who so assiduously concerned himself with the domestic concerns of Alladdin must be a very busy old gentleman indeed. He seems to have taken me in hand. I should properly be about five hundred miles north of Sidney, New South Wales. Sydney is a merry, free-hearted city, intensely English both in the aspect of its architecture and the physique, manners, and habiliments of its inhabitants. I was there the day before yesterday; but here am I now—clearly by magical influence—apparently somewhere in the South of Italy or in Sicily. It must be on Palermo, or on Messina, or haply on Procida, or on Sorrento that the morning sun is shining with such jubilant brightness. But judge how rudely my Italian illusions were scattered to the winds when I tell you that from a natty hansom there alighted two gentlemen in wigs and gowns.

"Them's Counsellors, Professor," Norah, the kind-hearted Irish chambermaid and waitress, replied when I questioned her as to the why and wherefore of the gentlemen in the stuff and horsehair. "Them's Counsellors of the Shuprame Court, bad luck to 'em." Norah had just brought in the breakfast, consisting of beefsteaks, mutton chops, sausages—as hard as the heart of a tallyman—eggs, baked toast, inscrutable butter, and incomprehensible jam. Why she should have called me "Professor" I am sure I do not know, unless it was, indeed, that Professor Pepper, of Polytechnic fame, had been to see me; and Norah fancied that I, too, might be something in the professorial line. Norah's "Shuprame Court," otherwise the Supreme Court, is only one among a series of public buildings which adorn the episcopal city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony of Queensland—buildings, the number, the magnitude, and the splendour of which excite in you a feeling, first of blank astonishment, and next of something very like irritation. There is the more need for astonishment when it is remembered that this handsome, flourishing metropolis of forty thousand inhabitants was in 1825 the wretchedest of convict settlements. Brisbane, so-called from Sir Thomas Brisbane, an Australian Governor of the past, was thrown open to free settlers in 1842. The penal element has entirely disappeared, and behold the city now. There are seven Episcopal, six baptist, three Wesleyan, four Congregational, six Presbyterian, one Lutheran, three Primitive Methodist, one United Methodist, and four Roman Catholic places of worship. The last-named communion have also on a hill on the Brisbane river, just before you come to the wharf, a towering convent boarding-school—a pile which looms high and dark against the sky, like some old robber baron's castle on the Rhine. The Society of Friends have also a meeting house, as have also the "Scandinavians," who may be, for aught I know, Swedenborgains. The largest and most splendid building in the city is the Legislative Assembly in George-street, which cost a hundred thousand pounds. The Post Office is another very fine pile. The Custom House, the Masonic and Temperance Halls, the Telegraph Office, the Museum, the Treasury buildings—which are being replaced by an architectural mass even more gigantic—the Grammar Schools, are all, so far as altitude and solidity of construction go, very imposing structures. Artistically they do not call for any notice. I have not yet heard of a single Australian architect or sculptor who has yet produced anything in structural or plastic design possessing the slightest claim to originality; but in these many and costly buildings at Brisbane, the architectural draughtsman and the master-mason have done their work intelligently enough; and the canons of Palladio, Kent, Aldrich, Chambers, and Soane, Barry and Street, Gilbert Scott and Brandon in the Gothic and the classic styles respectively have been copied with sufficient fidelity. The result is, as I have said, at the first blush, astonishing. Most astonishing. No English town of 40,000 people could show anything approaching the display of handsome and imposing edifices of which Brisbane is so justifiably proud. In rapid growth of population it is possible that an "infant" American city would leave Brisbane very far behind indeed. Mugwump Rapids, Colorado, founded in 1847 by a stout-hearted band of pioneers, headed by Col. Zeph. P. Cornerem, with nothing but business pluck and energy, a Sharpe's rifle, and a few bills of a Buckeye bank which had bust, badly; Hamfatsmash City, Montano, of which the lines were laid so late as 1862 by that Promethean explorer. Judge Judas J. Jyro on a mule, with only a few head of cattle and a limited but chivalrous following, who had cleared out of the State of Kansas after a difficulty connected with a Chinaman who ceased to be on hand—and the Sheriff after them all—have now their population of seventy, or eighty, or a hundred thousand souls. And they will continue to grow apace, churches and banks they have galore; but for public buildings, strictly so called, Mugwump Rapids and Hamfatsmash City must wait awhile. It would seem to be a law of municipal economy in the Far West that the first allocation of money for a public work gets stolen by influencial but unscrupulous citizens. The second grant of money gets mixed up somehow, and goes before the courts and doesn't get out of them; but the third vote is usually a success.

Ter, Achillen. The money fails for once in a way, to stick to influential fingers; and the public building—Town Hall, Chamber of Commerce, as it may be—is handsomely and substantially erected. But meanwhile both Mugwump Rapids and Hamfatsmash City have been in the enjoyment, for several years past, of a sumptuous opera-house and of a couple of theatres as elegant and commodious as any that you could find in New York, or Paris, or Brussels. The infant American cities are likewise endowed—they would soon know the reason why, were such not the case—with a plenitude of spacious and luxurious hotels. Now turn, if you please, to Brisbane, in Queensland. I find that I have even failed to do full justice to her architectural grandeur. Her banks are many and gorgeous—somewhat terrifying, also, it must be granted, like those thundering old palaces at Rome which the brigand barons of the middle ages built out of the stones of the Coliseum. But when, in Brisbane, I look around for the sumptuous opera-house or the elegant and commodious bijou theatres, I look in vain. There are one or two so-called theatres in the place, I believe. The one that I went to was a big, ugly, ill-ventilated, dirty hole, crammed to suffocation by a 'larrikin' audience who would certainly have compared unfavourably with a pit and gallery at the "Vic." in the old "Bravo, Hicks!" days. I asked if there was in Brisbane any music-hall such as we understand that kind of entertainment. There was none. The magistrates would not license such a place, I was told. Any public pleasure-garden, like unto Rosherville? None. Any cafe, beer-garden, restaurant—I do not mean a shilling eating-house? None. Humph! Forty thousand people, thirty-nine churches, ever so many banks, one hotel—that can be called an hotel, and a mass of roaring "pubs." Much matter here for meditation, not only as regards the present, but the future.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30.

WHILE the Bank of England return shows the same proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, money in London is evidently tending dearer, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills being up to 2, and on 6 months' Paper to 2¼ per cent. in the open market. Consols remain unchanged, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan comes ⅛ higher at 101⅞. Rupee Paper on the other hand is ⅛ lower, Bar Silver being 1-16d. down at 46 1-16d. per oz.

In General Produce no movement is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool continues firm, the sales yesterday reaching 12,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices are all unchanged, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-64d. higher in the near positions. From New York, ready Mid-Uplands come 1-16 cent. dearer, but Futures are as before. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursdays' Receipts...	7,000	1,000	2,600	7,000
Six days' do.	30,000	12,000	16,400	38,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	4,975,000	4,640,000	4,705,400	4,632,000

Locally the demand for the staple has been exceedingly quiet to-day, and we have not heard of any business of importance. Sellers are very firm, as might be expected from the tenor of the Home advices, but exporters do not seem able to make much progress with new business, and now that the month's shipments are covered, appear disposed to hold aloof for a time. We quote :—

	F.G.F.	Good.	F. Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ...Rs.	149	155	162	...
Broach, ...	" ...	202	204	206
Dhollera	" ...	180	186	196

WHEAT is still firm, but quiet withal, and there is not much buying going on except against previous contracts.

SEEDS show no quotable change.

FREIGHTS continue very dull. Relets for Havre and Dunkirk are reported at 18s. 9d., but nothing of any importance has transpired. We quote current rates :—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool..........	Ready	20s. to 21s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
London	"	20s.	
Open Charter	"	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Havre	"	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Dunkirk.............	"	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Antwerp	"	20s. to 18s. 9d.	
Trieste, Venice.....	"	32s. 6d. at 28s. 9d. to 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—With the decline quoted in Bar Silver from home, and decidedly more disposition to sell than buy, forward Sterling rates must be quoted 1-16d. lower in bank and 1-32d. in private paper. For future delivery it is almost impossible to get a reliable quotation, for Bank paper 1s. 5 9-16d. being the rate quoted for telegraphic for the monsoon months. Ready rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 5 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d.	"
Credits " " " ...	1s. 5 15-16d.	"
France " " " ...	1·88½.	"

Reuter reports shipments of Silver for this port to the extent of £40,000, and 5 lakhs of Telegraphic transfers on Bombay have been sold by Government at 1s. 5 25-32d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and tending lower. Fours are still quoted at Rs. 97 11-16, but Fours-and-a-half are down to Rs. 101.

SHARES are practically unchanged both in tone and price. Mills are steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	718¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£66
National Bank of India............	37,320	250		5 pct.	120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	...	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	725
Bellary S.& W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	3½
Bo.Cotton Mf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	975
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	...	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	785xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	645
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	915
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	...	42½
Dhun Mills..........	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	...	75
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	...	875
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	960xd
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,135xd
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,120
Khandeish...........	750	1,000	1,000	...	980
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	9,17½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	500	0.0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,690xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	660
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,220
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	170
Morarjee Gocuidas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		600
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	...	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	...	102½
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	920xd
Ripon................	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	255
Victoria Mills.........	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	775
Luxmidas Khimji S. W.Co............	770	1,000	1,000	..	775
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	...	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	£151
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	{1,000 750	200 200	200 150	} 10 p.c.	190
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bapty Co., Ld.........	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	169
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	73
Do. New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	722½
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	...	240
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	110xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,050
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	770
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.............	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	..	...	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	...	33
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	...	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	13
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld........	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	332
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	80	...	85
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	92
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	23
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675½
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	...	70
Soundy & Co., Ld......	1,000	100	100	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	600	600	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co......	2,000	200	200	...	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1015
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,025
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	255
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	185
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	680
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,125
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	8
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	490
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co, ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—April 23, at Chandpur Tea Estate, Chittagong, the wife of Robert R Mackenzie, of a son.

TRAIL—At 52-1, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of Lieut-Col D H Trail, R E, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AKED—April 25, at Umballa, Annie Kanthleen, infant daughter of Major T Aked, A P D, Queen's Bays, aged 6 months.

BISHOP—March 17, at Rohri Bunder, of pneumonia, Mr Edward St Clair Bishop, son of the late Mr Charles Bishop, of Madras.

HUGO—April 25, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Faller Hugo, aged 22 years, 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886.

THE Court of Appeal yesterday pronounced judgment on the cross-appeal in the long standing case in which Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy has resisted the claim of his third son to a partition of the family property in the lifetime of his father. It says much for the learning and legal discrimination of Mr. Justice Scott, who tried the case in the Court below, that after an argument of many days, in which the merits of his decision were subjected to searching analysis, the Court of Appeal have not altered it in any material particular. Apart from a trifling question of costs, the judgment is upheld, and the authority of its author as an interpreter of Hindu law is thereby increased in a perceptible degree. Although no fewer than eighteen issues had been raised in the case as it was presented to Mr. Justice Scott last year, the judgment then delivered brought it within a comparatively narrow compass. Mr. Justice Scott pronounced against the defendant on the issue whether it was a custom of the Capole Banias not to exercise the provisions of the general law which allowed the son to claim partition of ancestral property in his father's lifetime. The custom, he held, had not been proved, though very elaborate efforts were made to establish it. This matter, to the great economy of the Court's time and labour, was not revived on appeal. Mr. Justice Scott, indeed, had in the course of his judgment given small encouragement to further endeavours to answer the plaintiff's claims by a proof of contrary custom. "So long," he said, "as the establishment of a custom is made dependant on its proof by instances, very few customs will be proved. Instances will be met by instances. The cost and delay of sifting the good from the bad will be always greater than the parties will face or the Court will permit, and almost every custom will fail for apparent want of uniformity." The case, then, was thrown back upon the general Hindu law of inheritance. Upon the broad question of a son's right to compel his father to make a partition of the ancestral immoveable property, there was the clear and emphatic ruling of the Privy Council, and a careful investigation of the authorities led the learned judge to the conclusion that moveable no less than immoveable property, so long as it was ancestral, might be made the subject of partition. But then came the question, "What is ancestral property ?" Did property which was devised to Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy's father, and was in turn devised to the defendant himself, come under the definition ? Or the other property of the defendant's father which was devised to the defendant ? Or finally, the accretions and accumulations arising out of these various properties ? Upon the first two points the judgment tended to a material limitation in practice of the right of partition which it conceded to the plaintiff. He could demand his share of the ancestral property, but then there was so much of the estate that the Court held to be not ancestral, that the practical value of the ruling in his favour on the general principle was largely curtailed. The property devised by will to the defendant was pronounced to be not ancestral, but on the same footing as self-acquired, and therefore to be exempt from division at the demand of the plaintiff ; and so, too, with the accumulations and accretions thereto.

The result of the appeal is to confirm all the findings of the lower Court in favour of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The defendant still fails on one of the pleadings, it is true. The Court holds against him that a son has a right to a partition of ancestral property in his father's lifetime, and the costs incurred in fighting on that issue naturally follow the event. He failed, too, as from the nature of the proof required it was almost inevitable that he should fail, in his endeavour to prove a caste custom against the partition, and here again the costs followed the event. But these points apart the honours of the conflict rest with the defendant. The absolute right of the father over all his property except that which is ancestral is affirmed with an emphasis which should discourage grasping sons from being too much in haste to claim their inheritance, or at all events from claiming as their inheritance what is not theirs. From the point of view of policy nothing could be more satisfactory than this. The Hindu Joint Family system, we are ready to admit, has many advantages, social and economic, but it would be an institution of doubtful value if it were to stand in the way of the free disposal of money devised to individual members of a family. The incentive to thrift, to exertion, to the enterprise which enriches communities, would be destroyed if the principles for which the plaintiff contended had been sanctioned by the Court. It sometimes seems bad enough that it should be a rule of law that accumulations and accretions follow the *corpus*—that, for instance, the earnings derived from a shrewd use of ancestral property are to be treated as ancestral property. But we should see Hindu society smitten with more of the disadvantages of community of possession if the principle of divisibility were extended to property that is self-acquired—either by devise or by individual exertions. The Court of Appeal has saved the Hindu community from serious evils in reaffirming the illegality of the pretensions raised by the plaintiff on this point. The Appeal Court, indeed, has given new and striking emphasis to the ruling of Mr. Justice Scott in favour of the liberty of the father to dispose of self-acquired property. It is a liberty which is absolute and under no restraint, and from the point of view of policy and social well-being it is well that this should be so.

To most of us, indeed, it must be extremely difficult to look at the matter from any other point of view than that of policy. Three able and accomplished judges have spent laborious days in the investigation of the points in dispute, and it would be presumptuous to question the validity of their judgment on any single point. To outsiders, who are not debarred by the fact that they are outsiders from wishing for the domestic peace of other communities, it seems a fortunate thing that the question has been raised and dealt with in a way which must seriously discourage premature breakings up of the home life of Hindu families. The *Patria Potestas* has its uses, but these would cease the moment that from every rupee that the father made or received by will, a restless son, for purpose not always creditable, might deduct his share. Family discipline and parental authority—which counts for more in the East than it does in the West—would be at an end, and Hindu homes would become homes of strife. Many a young man would be hurried "to the net upshot of his anarchies" if the methods of partition were too numerous or too easily available. Much margin, it is true, still remains to the young man who has set his heart upon a career of self-indulgence. The ancestral property, whether it be large or small, is still available for division, notwithstanding the judgment affirmed yesterday. But if ambitious sons have to fight for their assumed rights, as the son has had to fight in this case, against the determined resistance of the guardian of the rights of the family, there will not be many who will follow the example set by young Jugmohundas Mungaldas. The game cannot be worth the candle to him, as he will probably conclude if rash thoughts suggest themselves of prolonging before the Privy Council a conflict which for most practical purposes has gone thus far very much to his disadvantage.

AHMEDABAD has for a long time past enjoyed an unenviable notoriety as one of the most insanitary places in the Bombay Presidency. The Army Sanitary Commission have shown what is even for them a most anxious concern in regard to the condition of the place, and their recent report referred to Ahmedabad in terms which in other days they used to reserve for the peculiar benefit of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. There is now a likelihood that all this will be changed at Ahmedabad. The Municipality have before them a series of proposals drawn up by Colonel Ducat, who has surveyed the city and drawn up a scheme of sewerage and water supply. The urgency of the need for sanitary reform at Ahmedabad is indeed beyond doubt. When a city which now enjoys all the advantages of Municipal self-government has a mean death-rate of 53·15 per 1000 for eleven years, people may ask to what purpose its local liberties are being applied, and how much worse off it would have been had it all this time been subjected to the benevolent despotism of the agents of the Government. The sanitary record of Ahmedabad, indeed, is as bad as bad can be. The death-rate of the city has not since 1875 gone lower than 40·80 per thousand, but it has risen as high as 72·31, in which proportion fevers alone stood at 45·15 per thousand. Cholera has been absent from the town in only one of the past eleven years, while the mortality from fever rose in one year—1879—to 50·48 per thousand. One thing that stands out very clearly in the tables of mortality for the past eleven years is that Ahmedabad is making no sanitary progress. The last half of the period is perhaps the best ; but this shows so marked a tendency to return to the old rates that we cannot make much of the fact that they fell into the forties in 1882, and remained there for the next two years. Last year, at all events, the mortality had swung back to the high ratio of 53·93. No special blame need be imputed to the Municipal Commissioners for this state of things. They have in their President, Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal, an enlightened and energetic reformer, who is by no means the man to accept 53·93 per thousand per annum as an irreducible minimum for the mortality of a city like Ahmedabad. He has submitted to his fellow Commissioners a memorandum warmly endorsing Colonel Ducat's scheme. For a water scheme which will supply twenty gallons per head per day, the estimate is about twelve lakhs ; and for sewerage about eight lakhs. If the sanitary requirements of the city can be met for twenty lakhs, the people of Ahmedabad should consider that they are asked to spend a very small sum for the attainment of a very great boon, even though Surgeon-General Hewlett may be over-sanguine in his belief that a wholesome water supply and good drainage work would bring down the death-rate to twenty-five or twenty per thousand, or even lower.

THE inhabitants of Srivillputtoor, Tinnevelly District, warn us against the belief that local self-government is the absolutely beneficent thing that some of our political philosophers deem it to be. They have for some years past been offered, urgently and affectionately, the blessing of having a Municipality of their own, and very obstinately and very plausibly have they refused it. They have, it must be confessed, what appear to be very good reasons for their stubborn rejection of the proffered boon, first and foremost among them being that they do not consider it to be a boon at all. We are very well as we are, they seem to say. "We live on good dry soil on the hill top ; we don't get cholera, we don't get fever, and our own village system provides us with as good an apparatus of local government as a municipality could give us. Besides, we are desperately poor, and cannot afford the needless luxury." Now it is difficult to argue against objections of this sort. One may grow eloquent about the blessing of self-government, about the service that municipal institutions have rendered in the cause of liberty and popular advancement, but when a community say, "We are too well off to need a change, too poor to afford one," it is difficult to know what answer to make. The Madras Government, who seem never at the end of their resources, of course know how to deal with the matter. They have courageously ignored the objections of the people, and Srivilliputtoor has its municipality to throw stones at, or to pass resolutions against, just as it pleases. Possibly they have done Srivilliputtoor a good turn in enfranchising it in spite of itself. But they should have let the beneficence of their measure plead for the acquiescence of the people upon whom it was forced. To give a people municipal liberties, when they do not want them, and then to disperse public meetings at which these same people, in the exercise of their rights at common law, protest against the gift, is just a little weak and inconsistent. Something of the same kind has been lately done in the Bombay Presidency, where an association formed for defending forest rights have been threatened with all the pains and penalties attendant upon the formation of an illegal association. Procedure of this kind has so much of the nature of bounce that the people are sure to see through it, or to be made to see through it, and probably it will be sufficiently discredited, both in Bombay and in Madras, to be abandoned as a procedure that will not even frighten the people.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 9.

THE first general illumination of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition has been fixed for the 21st instant, and in point alone of electric lighting the spectacle will be the most wonderful and the grandest ever witnessed, and must surpass everything hitherto conjectured or dreamt about by Engineers. The belief is general that at its close much of the contents of the Exhibition will be devoted to furnishing a permanent India and Colonial Museum at South Kensington, an idea mooted by influential men some years ago, but for lack of Government assistance one that was then obliged to be abandoned. The magnificent carved façades from India, which are now in their place all down each side of the central aisle, are declared by all our handicraftsmen in the art of carving to be unequalled all the world over in beauty and richness of execution. The fame of them has gone outside the boundary of the Exhibition, and any number of solicitations have been made to Sir Philip Owen by artists who long to obtain a private view. Now that the figures of the Indian soldiers—each in the uniform of a different regiment, are unswathed and are put in position like so many sentries—one admits what a happy idea it was to send these over. It is down through the Indian Courts that Her Majesty and the procession will first pass when entering the buildings on the 4th prox. The vestibule at the entrance, which is a lofty hall about 60 yards square in dimension, is now converted into a Colonial and Indian Pictures. The largest painting of all (every picture has been specially painted for this gallery) is a splendid view of the River Thames and the City of London. The other pictures represent scenes in Calcutta, Bombay and the busiest streets and handsomest public buildings in several of our Indian and Colonial cities. The whole collection is interesting and instructive. Hard by the jungle, which is on the right after the vestibule is passed, are large models of the ships of the great Indo-Colonial carrying company, the P. & O. Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., who has the whole plan and arrangement of the Indian Palace and Durbar pavilion, has received the thanks of the Royal Commissioners, and congratulations from every one on the accurate, elaborate and magnificent character of his work. Handbooks descriptive of every part of India and of each distinct Colony are now being compiled under the editorship of that able literary superintendent (so well remembered at the Vienna, the Philadelphia and Paris Exhibitions), Mr. A. J. R. Trendell. It goes without speaking that it will be for want of such guides to knowledge that our son and daughters can plead ignorance of geography and history in the years immediately before us. For these handbooks the information is being furnished by judges, soldiers and civilians, all of whom have had long experience of the subjects they dilate on. The Treasury have come forward with a promise of a handsome grant in aid of the Expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun at the Island of Grenada, West Indies, in August. The seven elected observers are to leave England on the 29th July.

STORIES FROM THE BARRACKS AND MESS-ROOM.

OF all the branches of the service none have benefited more through the numerous reforms that have been carried into effect of late years in the Army than the Medical Department, for the members of it have gained higher relative rank, quicker promotion and increased pay. However just and necessary these changes may have been, still the conservative may be permitted to deplore the extinction of the time-honoured title of Assistant Surgeon, borne by Dennis Haggarty, hero of the saddest tale that Thackeray ever penned, and to wonder what Mr. Winkle's antagonist, Doctor Slammer of the 97th, and his bloodthirsty second, Doctor Payne of the 43rd, would have thought of the change which would have severed their connection with their regiments and merged them in the medical staff.

With the abolition of the regimental system also is fast disappearing that old type of Doctor so admirably described by Thackeray in his picture of Dr. Dobus, "who like most army surgeons was a great deal more military in his looks and conversation than the combatant part of the Forces."

Honoured as the Medical Service now is, two hundred years ago the position of an Army Surgeon was neither an enviable nor a lucrative one. Colonel Duncan, in his History of the Artillery, gives the composition of the artillery train formed by James II. to resist the invasion of 1688. In the list we find—

	Daily pay. s.	d.
The Chyrurgeon	4	0
His Mate	2	6

And as Colonel Duncan truly remarks : "The reader will observe that the position of the medical officers was a very degraded one, relatively speaking, in point of pay. The surgeon ranked with the ladle maker, the chief artificers and the messenger : while his assistant received the same remuneration for his services as did the servants of the master wheelwright and master cooper."

Apropos of changes in the Army, the writer, in 1872, was talking over the abolition of purchase and other matters with a very intelligent sergeant-major of artillery, when the conversation turned on the advisability of giving commissions to deserving non-commissioned officers. The sergeant-major's view of this matter was original. He said, "it will never do in the artillery, Sir, but they might give one or two commissions in a regiment to sergeants. Those fellows would not want any leave, so the gentlemen would be able to get away in the hot weather !"

Assistant Surgeon Magee, albeit a timid and inexperienced horseman, and boasting a much firmer seat in a bullock coach than in the pigskin, found himself shortly after his arrival in the country appointed to the officiating medical charge of the —th Madras Light Cavalry, known to irreverent youngsters as the Slate Pencil Dragoons. The young medico was making himself very agreeable to a small group of ladies who were looking on at a Field day, when up galloped a sowar in quest of the Doctor Sahib. When the latter was pointed out to him, the sowar made a rapid report to him in Hindustani. It might, however, have been made in high Dutch for all the Doctor knew, so turning round, he said appealingly, "Will any body interpret what this black haythen is saying ?" On hearing the substance of the report, which was that a sowar's horse had come down with him, he inquired, "Is he much hurt ?" And on being told that the man was lying insensible about half a mile off, he exclaimed excitedly, "Here, hold my horse somebody ; I'll get off and run ; I'll get there quicker."

The Scarlet Lancers were in church, the weather was hot, and the preacher long-winded and prosy, what wonder then that old Ned Short, the riding master, fell asleep during the sermon, which was on the subject of Herodias' daughter, and ran somewhat as follows :—"Then the girl writhing her voluptuous form in all the contortions of the Oriental dance, or Nautch as we call it in this country, so pleased the king, that he promised to give her whatever she should ask. What did she demand—jewels, gold and the like ? No, my brethren, she demanded the head of John the Baptist in a charger." The magic word "charger" fell on the ears of the drowsy riding master, and half awake, he inquired in tones audible throughout the church, "which charger, first or second ?" Sensation !

Few ships leaving Bombay harbour are more comfortable and better found than those of the Rubattino Line, but as the English passengers are but rarely acquainted with Italian, and the civil and obliging saloon waiters as a rule know no English, amusing mistakers sometimes occur. Two or three years ago an English passenger called a waiter and asked for a bottle of champagne. The waiter understood that ; but the Englishman, wishing to see the brand before the bottle was opened, added "show it me, show." Luigi the waiter disappeared, a long interval occurred before he returned ; when he did he brought with him a bottle of champagne heated almost to boiling point—for Luigi understood French, and had not the signor said "Chaud, chaud !" On another occasion a waiter who was in great request as he spoke a little English, was asked by a passenger what the contents of a certain dish were—he replied, "Young beef, signor." Further investigation proved that "young beef" was equivalent to veal.

R. A.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

IT has struck me that I cannot do better until Simla awakes to gaiety than devote my letter mainly to a description of the public institutions here ; I began with the hospital, and propose on this occasion to give a short account of the Mayo Orphanage for girls, and on a future one, to do the same for Bishop Cotton's School for boys. The Himalayan Orphanage, as it was first called, owed its origin entirely to the kindly energy of Mrs. Tytler, wife (now widow) of Colonel R. C. Tytler. She collected subscriptions, chose the site, which is an excellent one, and superintended the building of the present school. The scheme was a very large one, probably too large to be workable, as Mrs. Tytler intended the school for orphans of all classes, some paying a small sum as boarders, and others free. Her idea was to bring them up according to their stations in life or talents, as governesses, dressmakers, ladies' maids, nurses, &c., but all were to be taught house work, and the entire work of the establishment was to have been done by the children. For this purpose, Mrs. Tytler brought out a large staff of assistants, among whom were music and French teachers, dressmakers, cook, laundry maid, besides a lady superintendent. I think I am right in saying that the great outlay this involved, disposed of all available funds, and the Government came to the rescue to prevent the concern being wrecked, for want of ready money. Though not fulfilling the ambitious hopes of the lady by whose exertions it was projected, it is perhaps as useful, and supplies a more pressing want. On the death of Lord Mayo the Orphanage was re-named to his memory, he having shown a great interest in it. It is, I believe, the only free orphanage in the country for the destitute children of non-military Europeans, and though chiefly intended for orphans, it receives the children of living parents at a small charge of Rs. 12 a month for board and tuition, a reduction being made when more than one of a family is received. Except in special cases no child is admitted under five years of age or over twelve, and in electing children for the foundation preference is given to those of pure European birth. They receive an excellent plain education, sewing being particularly attended to, and nearly all the household duties are carried on by the girls, thus fitting them to make useful wifes in the position they are likely to occupy. They are usually placed at the age of 17 as nursery maids, and the ladies of the committee interest themselves in finding good homes for them, as they attain the age for leaving the school. With the exception of a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,600, the institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and it speaks well for local charity to see the sum of Rs. 7,282 subscribed in 1884 by residents and visitors in Simla.

The report for 1885 is not yet out, but as the school is in a flourishing condition I conclude an equally large sum was collected last year. I see it mentioned in the report that in special cases the committee will receive a child into the school on payment of a sum of Rs. 500, the child being thenceforth regarded as a free scholar and provided for until 17 years of age. Perhaps, if this were more widely known some benevolent person might occasionally be induced to place destitute orphans in so good a home, and it is, I think, the very best way of "laying up treasure" where banks do not break or dividends cause anxiety. The school has lost energetic friends in Archdeacon and Mrs. Mathew, under whose care it has grown and improved immensely. There are at present 65 girls in it, half of whom are on the foundation. The Government Inspector in his report says :—"The school fulfils its purpose thoroughly, and, besides imparting useful instruction, affords the children an opportunity of acquiring good habits and forming a sterling character." If this short and imperfect notice induces one kind-hearted person to provide for a destitute European orphan, I shall consider it the best day's work I have done for a long time. Old clothes and subscriptions are thankfully received by the honorary secretary. There is to be a concert of sacred music on Easter Monday in the new room at Barnes Court in aid of the Zenana Mission here. The concert is got up under the auspices of the "Simla Philharmonic Society," which is under the highest patronage. We are promised "Monday pops" at the usual charge of one rupee, and members' season-tickets are placed as low as Rs. 16, which also includes admittance to any other concert or entertainment given by the society on payment of one rupee. This society will undoubtedly supply a great want here, as it will collect and organize the available musical amateur talent for the time being. The first popular concert is on Monday, the 3rd, at the Theatre, where, as I mentioned before, all our entertainments must be held until the Town Hall is ready. The first subscription dance is on the 4th, so we consider the season as about to commence. It is unusually late, even now the hotels and boarding houses are empty, and the Punjab Government does not come up until the end of next month. Lady Aitchison and her family, I believe, come about the middle of the month, but being in mourning there will probably be little going on at Barnes Court until towards the end of the season. Last Tuesday Lady Dufferin held an afternoon reception which was well attended, and she receives every Tuesday morning until further notice. The interesting and very lucid article by her ladyship on the "National Association," of which she is lady patroness, and the fund of which bears her name, has I see already found its way into print in India, and will probably be universally read. It gives a very concise account of the aims and hopes of the "Association," and well repays perusal.

We are having lovely weather now, and may soon expect to see Simla in its spring garments. Hitherto, in consequence of the severe hailstorm and the cold weather afterwards, the trees have looked bare and the gardens dilapidated. There was to have been a Flower Show this season, but all hopes of such were destroyed by that storm. A good deal of sympathy is felt for the continual serious illness of General Hughes. He rallied for a time, and was even able to go out, but a relapse has set in, and he is undoubtedly very ill.

Perhaps a short account of the frontier defences may not be uninteresting. The whole system of frontier railways is making very good progress now. The temporary line up the Bolan, though closed by floods for nearly half the month in March, has already carried up to Hirokh the broad gauge rails and sleepers for 100 miles of the permanent railway above. This material is now being conveyed up the steeper portion of the route by a metre gauge line which has been laid for the 10 miles between Hirokh and the Kotul, with sharp curves and steep gradients, up which some "Fairlie" engines, procured some years ago when it was purposed to make a metre gauge railway for Sibi to Quetta, and railway wagons on bogies work readily. A commencement has already been made with the broad gauge railway across the Claslet, and by some time in June Quetta may expect to hear the familiar sound of a railway engine. The permanent line up the Nari Valley is now also making rapid progress, the rails are laid nearly to Spintage, and most of the line beyond is ready for the rails and bridge girder, and the series of tunnels which have been necessary to carry the line through the "Chappar" rift are nearly completed. The six large bridges over the Nari in the first 12 miles of the line from Nari Gorge being now complete, there is little fear of any further delay to the works being caused by floods ; and unless serious sickness, such as last year dispersed all the labour collected on the works, should again break out, there is reasonable hope of the broad gauge railway being completed to Quetta by this time next year. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has recently inspected both the Bolan and Hanai railways. Turning now to what is called the Sind Saugar railway intended to provide ready means of access to the frontier stations of Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan, rapid progress has also been made ; this railway presents none of the physical difficulties which have proved such formidable obstacles on the Beluchistan railways ; indeed, with the exception of the bridge over the Jhelum at Chaknizan near the Tinct Dakum Khan Salt mines there is no work of any magnitude, so the rails are being rapidly laid, and already extend over 50 miles from the banks of the Chenab below Mooltan, which is the lower end of the railway. The branch line to the Indus opposite Dera Ghazi Khan is also nearly ready, and it is fully hoped by the officers in charge of the works that the railway will be available for traffic with Dera Ghazi and Dera Ismail in October next. To complete this system it will clearly be necessary to bridge the Chenab by-and-bye below Mooltan, and thus connect it with the railway to Karachi ; this will, however, be a costly undertaking, and it is at present only purposed to work a steam ferry over the river.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

ATHENS, April 29.

The President of the Greek Ministry, M. Delyannis, in reply to the Ultimatum presented by England, Austria, Germany, Russia and Italy, has declared that Greece cannot submit to the dictation of the Great Powers, but would disarm upon the promise that the Powers will consider the Hellenic claims.

NOTE FROM THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.

The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad thanking the Powers for their efforts to maintain peace between Greece and Turkey, and stating that the unconditional disarmament of Greece would alone induce the Porte to dispense with compensation for the sacrifices it has made.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, April 30.

The following is the result of the race for the One Thousand Guineas :—

Duke of Hamilton's "Miss Jummy" ...	1
Prince Soltykoff's "Argo Navis"	2
Lord Zetland's "Jewel Song"......	3

SIMLA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 30.

The State Dinner and Levée will take place on Monday, May 24th, and the Queen's Birthday Ball on Wednesday, the 26th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSPORT MALABAR.

PORTSMOUTH, April 29.

H. M.'s Troopship Malabar arrived here to-day from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	....	4
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	....	72
4½ „ „	....	74¼
3 „	Consols for account.............	100⅝
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101⅞
4½ „	French Rentes......................	109⅞
Bar Silver	....	46 1-16

LONDON, Thursday, April 29.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday shows the following results :—

Total Bullion £21,400,000, inc. £1,200,000. Public Deposits £7,500,000, inc. £300,000 Other Deposits £22,400,000, dec. £300,000. Other Securities £20,700,000, dec. £100,000. Notes and Gold £12,500,000, inc. £100,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(April 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, April 29.

10 p.m.	81·9
FRIDAY, April 30.	
6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	85·9
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	86·0

From to-day the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran takes his seat on the bench of the High Court, in place of Mr. Justice Bayley, proceeding on leave to Europe. Mr. Justice Scott will be the presiding Commissioner of the Insolvency Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Bayley.

Mr. H. M. Phipson has, at the request of Lady Reay, undertaken the duties of honorary secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, during the absence of Mr. H. R. King.

We hear that the Thakore Saheb of Morvi has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the "S. H. Phillpotts'" memorial fund. The late Mr. Phillpotts was well known to the Thakore Sahib. At a recent meeting of the subscribers to the fund, it was resolved to devote Rs. 2,000 towards the erection of a drinking fountain in Ahmedabad, with a marble portrait medallion of the late judge introduced into it.

The Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley, delivered judgment last evening in the appeal and cross-appeal which were lately argued before their Lordships in connection with the suit for a partition of ancestral property instituted by Jugmohundas Munguldas against Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The Chief Justice agreed with the lower Court in holding that a Hindoo son has a right to demand a partition of ancestral property in his father's lifetime. On the important question as to what was to be regarded as ancestral property now in the hands of Sir Munguldas, it was held that Sir Munguldas had an absolute right over the property devised to him by his father by will, subject, however, to certain restrictions on his power of sale and mortgage. Nathoobhy's will appeared to show unequivocally that his son was to take the property absolutely without his grandsons acquiring in it any right of co-ownership. The Court expressed its dissent from the plaintiff's contention that the will of Nathoobhoy had no particular significance, but that it conferred upon Sir Munguldas the same right over the property that he would have acquired if it had descended to him by inheritance. Their Lordships were of opinion that to give effect to this contention would be simply to defeat the intention of the will. As to the self-acquired property of a Hindoo father, both moveable and immoveable, the Court held that even if the father were regarded to have a moral obligation to preserve it for the benefit of his sons, he had nevertheless absolute power to dispose it off in any way he liked. As to costs, the Court directed the defendant to bear all the costs incurred in trying to establish the question of custom among the Banyas as to the right of a son to enforce partition in his father's lifetime as well as to those incurred in resisting the plaintiff's right to a partition of ancestral property. All the rest of the costs are to come out of the ancestral estate. We hold over a full report of the judgment.

At the High Court on Thursday, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas heard a reference made by Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge of Poona, in the case of Rupya Shiva, who was charged with the murder of Nami, woman, and was twice found not guilty by different juries, while the Sessions Judges at both trials held a contrary opinion. In November 1885, the prisoner was tried before Dr. Pollen, acting Sessions Judge of Poona, and a jury. The latter, by a majority of four to one, returned a verdict of not guilty either of murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Dr. Pollen was of opinion that the prisoner was guilty of the murder, and referred the case for the orders of the High Court. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine had additional evidence taken in the case by Mr. Candy, who had succeeded Dr. Pollen as Sessions Judge of Poona. Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, subsequently directed a retrial of the prisoner. He was accordingly retried in March last before Mr. Candy and a jury. Again by a majority of four to one, the jury found the prisoner not guilty. Mr. Candy, like Dr. Pollen, had no reasonable doubt of the prisoner being the person who caused the death of Nami ; and Mr. Candy, like Dr. Pollen, submitted the case to the High Court, remarking, however, that he would convict the prisoner of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentence him to transportation for seven years. The reference was disposed of by Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who were of opinion that there was a deficiency in the evidence for the prosecution on a material point, the identification of the corpse ; that they should not feel justified in reversing the verdict of the second jury who tried the case, &c. The prisoner was therefore ordered to be discharged.

The Commander-in-Chief's inspection of the Khyber Pass is understood to have been satisfactory. One result may be some modification of the existing scheme of frontier defences in the Peshawur direction ; but local rumours of the revival of the notion of a scientific frontier, which would embrace Lundi Kotal, are said to be quite groundless.

The Bolan Railway has been for some time completed through the Pass ; and now, in order to open up the country beyond Darwaza, at the northern end of the Pass, as soon as possible, material is being rapidly carried up, and the line is being laid towards Quetta on the earth-work which had been already prepared.

No great political importance is attached on the spot to the collision with the Kachins, as only one Tsahbwa, or Chief, had shown any hostile spirit.

The 30th Madras Infantry arrived at headquarters at Rangoon on Tuesday in the Canning. They left on Thursday for Shwaygyeen. Four detachments have already left for various disturbed spots in that district; and 200 of the men will remain for a time in Rangoon, eventually proceeding to Pegu.

With reference to a recent notice of the poem composed in Persian by Mr. Sorabjee Cooverjee Tasker in praise of Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, Chief Justice of Baroda, we learn on the best authority that the Khan Bahadur has no present intention of retiring from the service.

Exclusive of the newly-arrived regiment, the actual strength of the garrison in Burma at the present time consists of about 21,000 men of all arms. The Lower Chindwin Valley has been at last occupied by troops from Mandalay. The inhabitants are generally friendly, as very little dacoity has occurred there. Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner, has proceeded to the Upper Chindwin Valley. All remains quiet at Kendat.

Mr. A. T. Crawford, who received Theebaw at Ratnagiri, is now on a visit to Simla, where arrangements will be shortly made regarding Theebaw's allowance.

We understand that Mr. David Ross, C. I. E., who recently went home on furlough, contemplates severing his connection with the North-Western State Railway of which he is deputy traffic manager. Mr. G. Hawkes, of the State Railway Department, is now acting for him. Mr. M. Marzban will officiate as district assistant.

The present Maharaja of Kashmir has declined to continue the issue of licenses to shoot in his country, and pot-hunters may, therefore, murder hinds and fawns, and shoot pheasants and partridges at midsummer as they choose. On the other hand, the sale of the horns of ibex, markhor, and bara singha has been prohibited ; and if this rule can be enforced, the destruction of game in the snow, which is believed to be the principal cause of its diminution, will be much diminished.

An up-country paper remarks that Mr. Bernard certainly cannot complain of having his hands tied in the matter of the settlement of Burma. There were already more than 20,000 British and native soldiers in Burma, and now a mountain battery, a British regiment, and two Bombay regiments are to be sent across the Bay to strengthen the garrison. "With some 23,000 men to draw upon, it would seem that the Chief Commissioner and his military colleagues should be able to put an end to all organised opposition within the next six weeks, which is all the time at their disposal before the monsoon has well set in ; but not until the new police are organized and told off to their various stations can any real check be given to dacoity, as distinct from what we must now call rebellion."

The Ripon Hospital at Simla is now in full working trim. The professional nurses have arrived, and applications are coming in for the prettily furnished rooms which are reserved for European patients. There are two private rooms available at three rupees each per diem, and two at four rupees. These rooms are provided with every comfort, and will well stand comparison with the accommodation of a Simla Hotel or Boarding-House. The marvel of the thing is how such absolute quiet, freshness, and expanse of scenery have been obtained on a site resting in the heart of Simla; but when seated in one of the private rooms, looking out through the verandah to Tara Devi, one would never know that there was a bazaar or Mall in existence. A patient who takes one of the private rooms is allowed to have a relation or private servant in attendance, and for the extra payment of two rupees per diem is entitled to the exclusive attendance of a nurse. Besides these private rooms there are eight beds available in the hospital for European patients in non-paying wards.

The approximate gross receipts on guaranteed Indian railways from the 1st of April 1885 to the 27th of March last, were Rs. 6,61,50,120, being an increase of Rs. 30,15,260 over those of the previous year. The receipts of the East Indian Railway were Rs. 4,61,90,186, showing an increase of Rs. 36,66,629, while those of the other State railways amounted to Rs. 5,92,34,994, showing an increase of Rs. 70,63,842. This gives the grand total of receipts of Rs. 17,15,75,300, and an actual increase of Rs. 1,37,45,731. The gross estimated expenses, however, came to Rs. 9,21,00,224, which left a balance of net receipts of Rs. 7,94,75,076, an increase over the previous year of Rs. 59,85,726. The assisted companies showed receipts of Rs. 36,68,901, an increase of Rs. 21,18,243, whilst the lines in Native States returned receipts amounting to Rs. 27,23,653, or an increase over the previous year of Rs. 2,00,939.

So far as can yet be foreseen, remarks an up-country paper, the work of the Financial Committee seems destined to result mainly in the re-arrangement of the provincial contracts in a manner favourable to the Supreme Government. Under the new contracts it will probably be found possible so to arrange matters that local Governments will in future contribute to the Imperial finances more than they do now. Local administrations will probably be fully competent to do this in the majority of cases, thereby aiding the Government of India in the present time of financial difficulty. There does not seem much expectation of the Committee being able to suggest large retrenchments in expenditure. On the other hand, petty economies are likely to create more irritation than they are worth.

The Gujerat Sabha, Ahmedabad, has made a representation to the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court regarding the recent pleaders' examination.

The *Indigo Planters' Gazette*, in reproducing from our columns the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt on the disappointing result of the whole system of Government horse-breeding operations in Kattywar, remarks that every word of this outspoken officer should be written in letters of gold.

Mr. Blackwood, C.B., Chief of the Post Office and the Hon. Sir C. U. Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, are making a vigorous effort to establish a Civil Service Prayer Union, and one of the first of the great religious meetings usually held in April and May at Exeter Hall is to take place in that building on Monday, the 12th inst. Dr. Anderson, of the Home Office, and Mr. L. Liesching of the Ceylon Civil Service, and other officials are to speak. More than 800 civil servants in England have enrolled themselves as members of this new revivalist movement.

A correspondent writes to us :—"Conspicuous among those who waited for hours yesterday to hear Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme was the veteran Cardinal Archbishop Manning, Mr. Gladstone's old literary opponent on the great question of the Vatican decrees. His Eminence has not yet divulged his views on Home Rule, but it is worthy of mention that the great Nationalist Archbishop Walsh at Dublin had the speech brought to his residence slip by slip as it left the telegraph offices last night."

It has frequently been suggested that one of the necessities for the opening out of both Upper and Lower Burma is the encouragement of emigration from India. At present, though a number of Madras coolies go over every year at the time of the rice harvest they seldom become permanent settlers, but return to their homes when the harvest is over. It does not seem as if a large supply could be drawn from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, for it appears that last year, although there was an active demand for emigrants for the various colonies, only 8,526 persons emigrated from these provinces as compared with upwards of 10,000 in the preceding year. While coolies and agricultural labourers can find plenty of employment at home it is hardly likely that they can be induced to emigrate.

The Ceylon pearl-fisheries promise to be very successful. Two of the banks are believed to contain fully thirty millions of oysters, which may be fished in 1889, while on two other banks three hundred millions will be fishable in 1888 and 1889. Should these estimates by Captain Donnan be realized, the colonial revenue for the years mentioned will be augmented by the handsome sum of Rs. 7,500,000, assuming the oysters to realize Rs. 25 the thousand.

Judge Berwick, of Colombo, who recently visited India, has been struck with the perfect silence maintained in Indian courts as compared with his own court. On taking his seat on the Bench recently, he remarked that the natives and hangers-on were not even allowed inside the courts in India, while among members of the Bar any necessary interchange of remark was in a subdued whisper. He was desirous to have similar quiet and silence in the Colombo District Court.

The gold miners of Kolar are now numerous enough to send out a cricketing eleven. This team went down to Bangalore for the Easter holidays, and played the 12th Royal Lancers. The match commenced on Saturday morning. On "washing-up" the figures stood : "The Gold Reef"—2 innings 99 ; "The Lancer Reef"—1 innings 241."

The *Western Mail*, the leading journal in Wales, is publishing a series of "Recollections of H. M. Stanley," the explorer, claims him positively as a Denbighshire man, and declares that the ex-Mayor of Denbigh has a letter from Stanley admitting that he was John Rowland born at the Castle Denbigh and not Stanley. Americans "prided themselves that it was one of their nation who found Livingstone and performed the other wonderful exploits on the Congo, and it would have militated greatly against the interests of the *New York Herald* had it been proved that the hero was, after all, not a native-born American but a Cambro-British subject."

Thirty-two years ago, the P. and O. Company had a steamer built called the Bengal, which carried 700 tons of cargo and worked with a pressure of 12 pounds to the square inch ; the new Bengal, launched in December, and now on her way from Australia to Europe, carries 4,500 tons, and works with a pressure of 140 pounds to the square inch, and can steam four knots per hour faster, at a lesser consumption of coal, than the old Bengal could. When the old Bengal was launched people looked at her in amazement, thinking what a wonderful thing it was for such a huge mass to float, and doubted if it was safe. Captain Andrews, in 1882, was fourth officer of the old Bengal ; he has now the honour of being the Commander of the newer vessel, sailing under the same name.

Railway engineering, says the *Implement and Machinery Gazette*, is carried on under conditions which are inimical to bad quality in any of the materials used. This is especially so in the constructive engineering work, in the shape whether of viaducts, of bridges, or of roofs. In all such cases tests have to be submitted to which will make it as near as may be certain that the structures shall discharge successfully their designed duty. Few people, who know anything of English and of Belgian iron, are surprised at the preference of the railway engineer, who about the latter says : "I'll have none on't." When, in English work, iron has to be used, it is English iron only that is specified, Belgian iron gives way under the stipulated tests.

NOTES FROM PACHMARHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PACHMARHI, April 24.

The three kinds of amusement here are scrambles, rambles, and ambles. The first means that you climb a hill. The next kind requires two to do it properly. Twice round the race course on horseback or once round the Chukker (a sort of "Row") forms the third kind. The scramblers usually start early and may be away all day at Jumbo Deep or Dhup Ghur ; sandwiches come in handy ; and by evening you can say you have seen a good deal of the country. The ramblers are a mysterious folk. We have none at present, but there are the makings. The amblers are most numerous, for Mr. Anderson, C.S., and Lieutenant Gardiner are working hard at laying out a sky meeting. Many horses go through a morning gallop, as both men and women brave the early sun. The afternoon is filled in with tennis, and in this department the Pachmarhi ladies are particularly strong. After tennis most players cross over to the Hill hotel, where there is a club *annexe* and a billiard table. There was a rubber going some time ago, but it was only a whist spasm. The thing fell through owing to our fourth man going down the hill. This desertion is much deplored. Dinner also is a customary thing after the billiard hour, and after dinner—after dinner the moon, the stroll, the chat, the cheroot, the controversy, or the couch.

Calling at the sunstroke hour is carried on here with energy. Anglo-India is so small a place that by this system every body in a year or two gets to know everybody else, and thus all the elements of a happy family are welded together. The natives may say the happy family tends to become a clique, but those native fellows are always viewing English customs in a wrong light. No, the calling system is the thing for Anglo-India. If I do not call on this lady or that, can I play tennis with her at the public court ; can I even bid her the time of day, or call her attention to the extreme warmth of the tropic sun ? There is a story somewhere in which one man is represented as asking another his name. "My name, sir," returns the other, "what the deuce is that to you ?" "Oh, nothing," No. 1 replies, "Only I thought we should introduce ourselves before I informed you that your coat tails were on fire." This is quite Anglo-Indian. If I have not called I am not to put out a hand to save you falling over a precipice. If I have I dine with you three days after, and may walk off with your best umbrella for all you know about my character. There are some compensations in this calling nuisance however. You come across some one who knows a common friend, and who in Anglo-India is not alive to the value of that fact in getting through conversation. Besides one becomes through calling a perfect handler of the weather theme. Two years in Anglo-India should qualify any one, the shyest, for boring to death every male and female guest your host at home has compelled into his back drawing room, for that bad quarter hour before the dinner. You, need have no fear of these quarter hours. You, thanks to your training out here, can lay down the law on thermometer, hygrometer, dry bulb, wet bulb, anerometer, anemometer, Farenheit, Bentrigrade, wind pressure, heat pressure, monsoon sirocco and typhoon as well as Mr. Blandford or Miss Pogson. It is a fine subject after all, and should see you long beyond the soup and far into the fish.

So we are learning something at Pachmarhi, and would be happy had we but a band. There is no band as yet, however, and therefore no dance. It is said that a band will come soon, and meantime you might send up from Bombay any Italian artists who follow the peripatetic creed in music and are not above sending round the hat for their reward. Theatricals there is no chance of. The Chief Commissioner has sent out invitations for tennis on Thursdays, and the races on the 24th May promise to be well supported. The Grand Stand wants a little repair, but the steeplechase course is in fair order. Contingents from Saugor, Jabalpur, Nagpur and other large towns are expected.

CRICKET AT QUETTA.

On Thursday, the 22nd April, the King's Own Regiment played the Station. The Regiment won on the 1st innings by 39 runs. The following are the scores :—

KING'S OWN REGIMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Fitzherbert, b Power......	3	b Kreyer	24
Corporal Lloyd, l b w Harvey...	12	b Kreyer	11
Private Williams, b Power	0	c Jervois, b Kreyer......	9
Lieut Carleton, b Wallace	17	b Meridith ...	29
Sergt Hemsley, b Kreyer.........	44	b Meridith ...	20
Private Webster, b Power.........	18	b Whyte	8
Corporal Mark, b Power	24	b Meridith ...	18
Lt Vigors, c Power, b Kreyer...	0	b Meridith ...	6
Private Bugler, b Kreyer.........	6	b Meridith ...	1
Lieut Bivar, not out	0	b Meridith ...	8
Lieut Stoker, b Power	0	not out	0
Extras..................	13	Extras	17
	137		151

THE STATION.

1st Innings.

Revd. E. Hall, b Carleton	15
Mr. Weightman, c Mark, b Williams...	2
Dr. Power, b Williams.........................	3
Mr. Meridith, c Fitzherbert, b Williams	34
Capt. Jervois, b Lloyd.........................	32
Lieut. Kreyer, b Lloyd.........................	0
Dr. Kelly, c Carleton b Williams	2
Capt. Harvey, c and b Williams	0
Lieut. Whyte, b Lloyd.........................	4
Capt. Mercer, run out	0
Sergt. Wallace, not out	0
Extras...........................	6
	98

THE WINGROVE-M'PHERSON DIVORCE SUIT.

The divorce suit, Wingrove *vs.* Wingrove and M'Pherson, in which the petitioner, Mr. Arthur Clement Wingrove, prayed for a dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Blanche Elizabeth Mary Wingrove, on the ground of her having committed adultery with the co-respondent, Colonel Cecil M'Pherson, commanding the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, now stationed at Lucknow, was continued before Mr. Douglas Straight, the acting Chief Justice, on Tuesday, April 27.

Mr. W. M. Colvin, with whom was Mr. A. Strachey, appeared for the petitioner ; Mr. Howard, for the respondent ; and Mr. Hill, for the co-respondent.

The petitioner's examination this day, as on the previous occasion, was merely a detailed corroboration of his learned counsel's opening address, and, as before, more letters and telegrams were produced and filed on the records of the Court. It was with regard to some of these letters that his Lordship remarked that the case against the respondent was most conclusive, and that therefore the production of more letters was unnecessary ; for while they were of no interest to his Lordship or those present in Court, it could hardly be pleasant to the petitioner to hear the continued expressions of utter detestation to himself expressed by his wife. Some of the telegrams which passed between the parties are herewith produced to show the manner in which Colonel M'Pherson acted up to his promise to the petitioner not to communicate with the respondent :—

(1.) Dated 2-11-85, from Colonel McPherson, Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Jubbulpore :—"Money sent 10-45 a. m., to Jubbulpore. Have you received ? Reply prepaid one rupee."

(2.) Dated 3-11-85, from Mrs. Wingrove, Jubbulpore, to Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow :—"Cannot get away ; am hemmed in on every side ; am staying in the Zenana Mission. Address Jackson's Hotel."

(3.) Dated 3-11-85, from Mr. Wingrove, Jubbulpore, to Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow :—"Please wire immediately to Blanche that you will not see or receive her, or the consequences will be terrible."

(4.) Dated 3-11-85, from Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Jubbulpore : "'A' wires entreating me not to receive her, or the consequence terrible, so please pause unless case desperate."

(5.) Dated 3-11-85 from Mrs. Wingrove, Jubbulpore, to Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow :—"Case very desperate. Cannot you come ?"

(6.) Dated 4-11-85, from Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Jubbulpore :—"Cannot obtain leave. Come when you can. Wire if require funds."

(7.) Dated 4-11-85 (*three or four hours subsequent to the preceding telegram*) from Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow, to Mr. Wingrove, Jubbulpore :—"Why are you two apart, I know nothing, but receive piteous messages from Blanche."

These telegrams were filled on Monday. On Tuesday, in the course of the petitioner's examination, it transpired that the respondent's brother had communicated with Colonel M'Pherson, impressing upon him the necessity of abstaining from any intercourse with his sister and upbraiding him apparently on his having broken the promises he made to the petitioner. Colonel M'Pherson's reply was made over by respondent's brother to the petitioner and was produced, identified and filed in Court. The following is the letter in question :—

Private.

Harry P. Sharpe Esq.,
No. 4, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Lucknow, Dilkusha, 15th November, 1885.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 10th November 1885, calling upon me to write to your sister, to the effect that I would abstain from any future communication with her.

Allow me to inform you that I have written this day to your sister, advising her and using all the argument I can in favour of a reconciliation with her husband which, if effected, I will most willingly give the desired promise. I hear her husband will petition for a divorce which will doubtless be granted ; then where will be the use of my making any such promises ; but rather do you not think it would be my duty to stand by her, and alleviate as far as lay in my power all her sorrows ?

You appear to think I am trying to encourage and entice your sister to leave her home. I beg to assure you it is the last thing I wish to do, both for her own sake and that of her family ; and my greatest regret in my life is that I have been the cause of so much misery and suffering to her and to you all. You accuse me of having broken a promise made to your brother-in-law, Mr. A. C. Wingrove, to the effect that I would not correspond either directly or indirectly with his wife. I admit it with regret, but it was under peculiar circumstances, and in consequence of an urgent appeal from her for succour.

With regard to supplying your sister with means as you state for leaving her home, I supplied her with means for subsistence as I was given to understand she would take nothing from her husband. Faithfully Yours,

Cecil M'Pherson.

While Mrs. Wingrove was in Bombay, communications appear to have passed between her and Colonel M'Pherson, the purports of which are easily understood from the tenor of the following telegrams :—

(1.) Dated 27-11-85 from Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay :—"Please consider my last two letters cancelled as those never written."

(2.) Dated 21-12-85 from Mrs. Wingrove, Bombay, to Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow :—"My letter of 19th. Please forgive it. Please do come if possible."

Then came the following telegram, dated the 23rd December 1885, from Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Bombay :—"Leave here to-morrow, 24th, if not detained." The respondent and Colonel M'Pherson according to evidence produced met at Bombay, the latter living in a tent close to the former's room, taking his meals with her there and being seen by the Ayah with Mrs. Wingrove. Colonel M'Pherson left Bombay after a few days, and then the following telegraphic communications passed between him and Mrs. Wingrove :—

(1.) Dated 4-1-86 from Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Bombay :—"Arrived here all safe. No one from Jubbulpore called."

(2) Dated 21-1-86, from Mrs. Wingrove, Bombay, to Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow :—"Anything wrong? Are you ill ? No letter since Sunday."

The respondent then left Bombay going to Cawnpore and Bareilly, and the following telegrams which passed between her and Colonel M'Pherson, as also one to a hotel manager, were filed :—

(1.) Dated 30-1-86, from Mrs. Wingrove, Agra Fort, to Manager, Empress' Hotel, Cawnpore :—"Please have room ready passenger Agra mail."

(2.) Dated 5-2-86, from Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Empress Hotel, Cawnpore :—"Arriving Cawnpore 4 p. m. to-morrow. Busy ; cannot write."

(3.) Dated 9-2-86 from Mrs. Wingrove, Bareilly, to Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow :—"Go into house Wednesday. Glad of Khitmudgar. Missed post."

(4.) Dated 9-2-86, from Mrs. Wingrove, Bareilly, to Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow :—"Don't send khansamah. Have engaged cook and khansamah."

(5.) Dated 10-2-86 from Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Bareilly :—"Engaged khansamah who leaves 3-40 a. m. to-morrow."

(6.) Dated 27-2-86, from Colonel M'Pherson Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Bareilly :—"Received yours 25th. Is writing safe ? 'A' may open letters."

(7.) Dated 6-3-86 from Colonel M'Pherson, Lucknow, to Mrs. Wingrove, Bareilly :—"Shall be with you 9-30 a. m. to-morrow."

With regard to Bareilly, the petitioner in his evidence said :—

Cecil (the boy) is with his mother now. I sent him to her because she asked me for him when I saw her at Bareilly where I saw her walking along the road one day in the beginning of March—it was the same day as the Bareilly Races. I had proceeded to Bareilly to see if it was really true that my wife was there. Her brother to whom I appealed for information as to her whereabouts would not tell me. I conversed with my wife on the road. I said "why did you leave your brother and Bombay ?" She seemed very agitated at seeing me, and said : "How did you find me out ? I told my brother not to tell you." I said—"I have tracked you by your using my name in dâk bungalow and hotel books ; and your being here is very disgraceful, as I hear Colonel M'Pherson has been stopping with you. I have heard that Colonel M'Pherson has been to Bombay to see you. The least you might have done was to stay quietly in Bombay with your brother where I put you, instead of dragging my name round the country." She replied—"I came here because you and I were known in Bombay, and I didn't like it." She added, crying, "it was very unkind of you for keeping Cecil from me."

His Lordship :—"Is there anything wrong mentally with this lady ? Her perversion is most shocking to me."

The petitioner continued :—My wife went on to say :—"If you propose sending Cecil to England, send him to my mother." I replied :—"I may be sending him home shortly," and my wife said "then let me see him before he goes." My wife was crying very bitterly all the time.

His Lordship observed that the petitioner's conduct appeared to his Lordship to be most extraordinary. He had behaved in a manner which redound greatly to his credit but it was inexplicable how after he had offered to forgive her and take her back to his home ; after she had gone to Bombay, and in spite of Colonel M'Pherson's assurances he had visited her there, and so on, that the petitioner should be holding such conversations with her.

The petitioner said :—My wife told me she was very sorry for the trouble she was causing me, and I spoke to her in the manner I did because I was still desirous of saving her from herself, and from disgracing the children, and to avoid shame falling on the family, and mine. It is simply that the woman was everything to me.

The petitioner's cross-examination elicited no further particulars, nor did it in any way show that it was his fault through carelessness, neglect, or cruelty that the respondent had gone astray. In the course of it Mr. Howard on behalf of the respondent, questioned the petitioner as to what transpired in England, and with regard particularly to the correspondence which was carried on between Colonel M'Pherson and the petitioner while the former was in India and the latter with his wife at home. The petitioner had just said :—"While I was at home, Colonel M'Pherson used to write to me about every fortnight and my wife used to see the letters," on which his Lordship said that the questions on this subject were irrelevant for "there is absolutely no doubt of the respondent's adultery and her having surrendered herself to the co-respondent in less than three months after making his acquaintance. And further, she and the co-respondent had persistently continued their adulterous connection."

A new point elicited in the course of the petitioner's cross-examination by the same learned counsel was that Colonel M'Pherson and Mr. Wingrove met in Allahabad in the beginning of this month, when as the former was walking to the railway station, to catch the Bombay mail, the latter followed him up. They had a conversation in which the co-respondent stated he was sorry for all that had occurred and wished to know if there were yet no chance of reconciliation. He also admitted the adultery and said he intended putting in no defence. The only other evidence taken was that of Nunnia, the Ayah, who was not cross-examined. She was the most important of the independent witnesses and her statement, on examination by Mr. Strachey, was as follows :—

I am a Madrassi Hindu and identify the gentleman in Court as my master. I know Mrs. Wingrove (identifies respondent by a photograph). I entered Mrs. Wingrove's service at Jubbulpore after the first child was eleven months old. I remember Mrs. Wingrove going to England and accompanied her as far as Bombay. I had been then one year and one month in her service. I did not know Colonel M'Pherson well at the time. Mrs. Wingrove went home, but when she returned from England he visited the house frequently. I remember Mrs. Wingrove's return to India ; it was about 18 months after she went to England. I was at Jubbulpore then and saw Mrs. Wingrove at the Railway Station. When she arrived she was alone, Mr. Wingrove having stayed behind at Bombay. The children were with Mrs. Wingrove. Two sahibs and Colonel M'Pherson met Mrs. Wingrove at the station, and she went with Colonel M'Pherson on his dog-cart from the station to the house while I went in a ticca with the children. When we got to the house, I saw Mrs. Wingrove and Colonel M'Pherson sitting together in the drawing-room, and he remained till 11 o'clock. I remember Mr. Wingrove's arrival—it was on a Sunday. I remember when the *memsahib* went to Naini Tal—it was after the *holi* festival. Between the time Mrs. Wingrove came back and the Leicestershire Regiment went away Colonel M'Pherson did not come frequently to the master's house. He came to my *sahib's* bungalow sometimes. I remember when the *sahib* went to Bombay after the regiment had left. In my master's absence at Bombay, Colonel M'Pherson came once to my *sahib's* bungalow. It was early in the morning and he took the *memsahib* out for a ride. He also came to the house again in the afternoon in a *ticca* gharry and the *memsahib* went out with him, at about 5 p. m. I waited for her till 12 o'clock that night, and as she had not returned I went to sleep. I next saw the *memsahib* at 6 o'clock the next morning when I took her tea to her. My master came back two days after this from the day my sahib returned from Bombay, Colonel M'Pherson came to dine with my master and mistress. I remember going with the *memsahib* to Naini Tal, and we stopped at Lucknow on the way. I first heard that we were going to stop at Lucknow an hour before we arrived. Mrs. Wingrove said to me "we will break our journey at Lucknow for a day." Colonel M'Pherson took the *memsahib* in a dogcart, and the children and I went in a *ticca* gharry to the Colonel's bungalow, and we remained there one night and one day. The party going up to Lucknow included the *memsahib*, two children myself and Lalloo, the butler. While at Lucknow on this occasion beds were put for the *memsahib* and children in one room ; and after dinner the *memsahib* went to sleep in the Colonel's bedroom, because she said the Colonel was in a tent and there was no room in the children's room. I saw the tent ; it was nearer than the length of this Court—no great distance from the bungalow. We left Lucknow at 9 p. m. for Naini Tal ; and when we arrived there, we stayed at Harris's Hotel. We left Harris's Hotel afterwards and went to the Albion Hotel. A week after we got to Naini Tal Colonel M'Pherson came up there also, and we were then at Harris's Hotel. He took a room there. When we went to the Albion Hotel, Colonel M'Pherson went there also. There was one room between his and that occupied by my mistress. All our rooms were downstairs. My mistress occupied a bedroom, a sittingroom and a bathroom. The sittingroom and bedroom adjoined, and a door leads from one to the other. The bathroom is behind the bedroom. The Colonel used to come to see the *memsahib* daily after tiffin. He used to come by the bathroom when people were sitting in the verandah. I have seen him pass through the bathroom from where I sat with the children in the sittingroom, and I have seen him sitting with the *memsahib* in this room. In order to go to this room from the bathroom, he would have to pass through the bedroom, and I have seen him do so every day. At 4 o'clock I used to take the children out for a walk and return at 6. I used to leave Colonel M'Pherson and Mrs. Wingrove alone thus, and on my return would find they had gone out for a walk. On this occasion Colonel M'Pherson stayed for 2 months at Naini Tal. He came again, and on the second occasion he took room downstairs. We went upstairs to reside, because Colonel M'Pherson advised my *memsahib* to do so on account of bachelors living downstairs. The arrangement of these rooms was the same as those below. Colonel M'Pherson stayed three days this time, and visited my mistress every day. The Colonel came to Naini Tal four times. He had a room upstairs, and on the third occasion he remained two days in a room upstairs next door to my *memsahib's*. During the fourth visit I remember a ball at the Lieutenant-Governor's house, and my *memsahib* and Colonel M'Pherson went to it together in *dandies*. My mistress returned at 4 a. m. I saw her, and also Colonel M'Pherson with her. After this ball we left Naini Tal. I remember leaving the place. Colonel M'Pherson was with us : we went to Lucknow where we stayed at the Colonel's bungalow. We met my master there. The third night we were in Lucknow I observed that a quarrel was taking place between my master and mistress, and I could hear high words, and my mistress was weeping. My saheb appeared to be remonstrating with Mrs. Wingrove, I remained behind with Ismay at the Colonel's and the rest went to Jubbulpore. I afterwards joined my master and mistress at Piparia. Ismay remained a week with Colonel M'Pherson, who was very fond of and kind to the child. He used to kiss her and ask after her, and feed her with pudding. I went to Pachmarhi with my saheb and mistress and returned with them to Jubbulpore. After our return to Jubbulpore I observed my master and mistress slept in separate rooms. I remember one morning early the saheb came to see the *memsahib*, and there was a quarrel between them. and then the latter left Cecil in the bungalow, and took me and Ismay to the station in the dogcart, saying she would go to Lucknow. The *memsahib* remained at the station the whole day and then went to Miss Branch's at the Zenana Mission where we stayed three days. We then went to the Hotel (Jackson's), and then we went to Bombay, that is, the *memsahib*, two children, Mrs. Wingrove's brother and Lalloo and I. We went to the Cumballa Hotel where we lived nearly three months. Colonel M'Pherson came there the day after Christmas day. He came and stayed in a tent beside *memsahib's* room, and remained there five days. I have seen him in the sittingroom, because he took tiffin and breakfast with Mrs. Wingrove every day. I was coming at 12 o'clock one day from the bazor and saw the *memsahib* sitting on the Colonel's lap on a couch, and her head was on his shoulder. They saw me and then the *memsahib* quickly changed her position. About two weeks after the arrival of Colonel M'Pherson in Bombay, we left Bombay. Cecil was not with us there, having been taken away by his father. When we left Bombay (*memsahib*, Ismay and I), we went to Cawnpore *via* Agra ; and on arrival there stayed at a hotel, the name of which I don't know. We arrived on a Saturday. Colonel M'Pherson came at 7 a. m., next day staying till 5 p. m., and then returning to Lucknow. He came again about a week after (on a Saturday) ; at and this time he stayed that night and left on Sunday 5 p. m. There was a small room between their room (the two bed-rooms) open into the sitting-room, and I slept in the verandah. Prior to his coming I slept in the *memsahib's* room. Ismay slept in a small bed by the side of the *memsahib's*. I used to take the child out about 6 a. m. (I did so on this Sunday) for a walk, and on my return at about 8 a. m. I went into my *memsahib's* bed-room, but she was not there. While was in this room however she came from the direction of the Colonel's room dressed in a dressing-gown. I could see the door of the Colonel's room from where I was as it was in front, and I could swear I saw my mistress coming out of the Colonel's room. We left Cawnpore and proceeded to Bareilly. The Colonel came to meet the *memsahib* at Lucknow on our way. We stayed at the Bareilly dak bungalow two days, and then went to the old Bank House. Four or five days after, the Colonel came to the house in which the *memsahib* was and slept there. Their rooms were adjoining. I slept in the *memsahib's* dressing-room.

At this point, his Lordship said that it was useless to examine the witness any further as to the movements and conduct of the respondent and co-respondent. As men of the world, what possible inference other than that these two had resided together in different houses, in different places, to commit adultery, could be drawn ? His Lordship stated he felt satisfied that both parties had committed adultery, and that therefore the case was proved against them.

No further evidence was, therefore, taken, and the learned counsels for the parties to the suit intimated that an agreement had been arrived at as to the matter of damages, which his Lordship remarked would obviate the necessity of extending the scope of the inquiry any further.

Mr. Hill said that he desired it to be understood that his client, Colonel M'Pherson, had agreed to the matter of damages on the understanding that the petitioner would not proceed against him further either civilly or criminally.

Mr. Colvin said that the petitioner agreed to this. Both learned gentlemen then intimated that their respective clients had in no way given up their claims to the child Ismay.

His Lordship remarked that this was a question which would require separate inquiry, and then delivered the following judgment :

In this case, Arthur Wingrove is the petitioner ; Blanche Elizabeth Mary Wingrove is respondent, and Colonel Cecil M'Pherson is the co-respondent. And the allegations contained in the petition are to the effect that in the years 1883,' 84, '85, '86, the respondent at divers places in this country committed adultery with the co-respondent. It appears to me that no useful purpose would be served by my occupying any lengthened period with the remarks which I have to make on this case. I have simply to determine the question whether the adultery charged against the respondent and the co-respondent was committed upon any or all of the occasions alleged in the petition. It is sufficient for the purpose of enabling the petitioner to obtain the relief which he seeks, if I am satisfied as to any single case of adultery between the respondent and co-respondent. There are in this case many features which are of a very painful character. From my personal observation of the petitioner in the course of the trial, I am satisfied that he is, and always has been, extremely fond of his wife, that whether he treated his wife in the wisest possible way or not, his affection for her was exceedingly strong, and his conduct, down to the time when he instituted these proceedings, was due, not to his taking a low moral view of what had happened, but to his earnest desire to induce her to return to her home and live under his protection. With regard to the respondent, if the evidence which we have heard in the case is true, it is obvious that for some reason into which it is not my business to inquire, she had conceived the strongest aversion to her husband, and viewed him with feelings which were the opposite of those which should animate a wife towards her husband. With regard to the co-respondent, it is not my business to-day to decide the extent of his culpability, because he has himself estimated it at the proper figure, and has agreed to pay to the petitioner substantial damages for the wrong which he thus virtually concedes that he has done to him. As to the fact of adultery, I have already intimated, and I now repeat, there cannot be a moment's doubt that it has been proved. With regard to the lady herself, her own admissions establish a sufficient case against her ; and with regard to the co-respondent, I need only refer to his own statement, which he made to the petitioner at Allahabad to his conduct in communicating with the respondent at Bombay, after distinctly promising to have nothing more to do with her ; and to the fact deposed to by the Ayah Nunni, that she saw the respondent coming out of his bedroom at the Empress Hotel, Cawnpore, when he came there from Lucknow. It would be an idle and useless waste of time to travel over the various matters which have coerced my mind to this conclusion. I therefore find upon the first issue :—That the adultery or some of the acts of adultery have been committed by the respondent and co-respondent. The next question which in my opinion it is part of my duty to determine independently of the parties is, whether there was any connivance on the part of the petitioner towards the commission of the adultery which I have held to have been proved. I have considered the matter carefully, and I see no reason whatever to doubt the perfect *bona-fides* of the petitioner. As far as I can judge, until he found himself constrained to come into Court to get rid of his wife who stated she hated him and would rather be the co-respondent's mistress than his (the petitioner's) wife—to get rid of such a woman as this—his anxiety was for the sake of herself, her children, her family, and all concerned, to hush up this very discreditable scandal which, I must say, does not reflect credit either upon the woman herself or upon the man who has taken her from her husband. I am therefore of opinion that there is no reason to suspect any connivance upon the husband's part in his wife's misconduct. There is no suggestion that he ever condoned it, and under these circumstances my finding upon this point will also be in favour of the petitioner. Nor is there any reason to suppose that this suit has been instituted through collusion between the petitioner and the respondent and co-respondent, or either of them. I therefore find in the petitioner's favour on this point also. The only remaining point is that of damages, and that has practically been withdrawn from my determination, because the parties have agreed to the figure at which the damages should be paid. It is not my place to say whether I think these damages adequate, or whether, if I had tried the question myself, I should have thought the petitioner entitled to recover more or less. Upon this point I have had no opportunity of hearing Mr. Hill cross-examine the petitioner, or any evidence which he might have called. It is enough for me to say that I see no objection to sanctioning the adoption of the agreement which the parties have made with reference to the damages. Under these circumstances, there will be a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage of the petitioner and the respondent ; and the damages which have been agreed to, and which will be payable, are Rs. 3,000 and a surrender of the bond for Rs. 10,000 which, if I had tried the question of damages, I should probably have treated as a set-off. Each party will bear their own costs. The Rs. 3,000 will be paid into Court, and the bond will be delivered to the Registrar with a discharge written on it. The only remaining question to be decided is as to the custody of the children, and this will form the subject of a separate petition.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MANILLA.

The following is the list of passengers per steamer Manilla, Commander A. Cruciani, to sail to-day, at noon :—

For Naples and Genoa.

The Hon Mr Justice L H Bayley, and servant	Mr and Mrs R M Kennedy and three children
Mr H A Hormasjee and one servant	Mr M King
	Miss King
Colonel and Mrs Copland	Mr J J Maclean
Major and Mrs D W K Barr	Miss Maclean
Mr and Mrs Ferrar	Rev and Mrs W MacCarthy and five children
Mr and Mrs Claude Clerk	
Sigr and Sigra Andreino	Mrs E S Gavin, two daughters and one child
Mr and Mrs Freyvogel	
Miss Bernard and one lady	Monsr Jean Ortigosa
Col and Mrs E A Green	Surgeon-Major Banks
Two Misses Green	Mrs Duggan & one lady
Mrs Pedrazza & 2 children	Captain Short
Miss Dyer	Col and Mrs C E King
Miss Wickham	Mr L Cohn
Mr Daniel Sala	

For Suez—8 deck passengers.

For Aden—15 deck passengers.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following additional passengers left per P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore last evening :—

For London—Major R J Dayne and Lieut A W Gay.
For Brindisi—Dr Willmot and Mr Robertson.
For Marseilles—Miss Robinson, Miss Weeresurya, Miss Pavastina, Lieut and Mrs Newell, and Colonel A Wallings.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

CALENDAR—May, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... May 4th, 8h. 33·8m. a.m.
First Quarter .... „ 11th, 7h. 11·4m. a.m.
Full Moon............ „ 18th, 6h. 38·4m. a.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 26th, 4h. 27·4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 1	Second Criminal Sessions, Perim Murder Case, 10 a.m. Sholapore S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Native General Library, Annual Meeting, 5 p.m. Mr. Flaming Norton's Entertainment, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.	5 34	6 20	9 53m 9 53 a	3 28m 3 33 a
Sun. 2	Low Sunday.	5 33	6 20	10 30m 10 26 a	3 56m 4 12 a
Mon. 3	New Indian Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Marine Court of Inquiry. Broach Riots, Appeals, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.	5 33	6 21	11 7m 11 1 a	4 26m 4 49 a
Tu. 4	Rowing, Gymkhana Race. Smoking Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, 9-30 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Malwa.*	5 32	6 21	11 45m 11 37 a	4 51m 5 27 a
Wed. 5	Town Council, 3 p.m. Sale of Bhownuggur Mills property, Bennett and Co.'s rooms, 3 p.m. Rowing, Gymkhana Race.	5 32	6 21	— 0 24 a	5 33m 6 6 a
Thr. 6	....	5 31	6 22	0 14m 1 4 a	6 10m 6 47 a
Fri. 7	Departure of English mail per s.s. Hydaspes, 5 p.m.	5 31	6 22	0 53m 1 45 a	6 50m 7 33 a

* Left Aden at 12 noon, on Wednesday, 28th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, MAY 2.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 134, 242 & 298.
11 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. C. H. Badham.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 133 and 130.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper.
Anthem—O taste and see—Goss.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 137, 179 and 230.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 131, 172 and 232.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 125 128 and 313.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 140, 131 and 302.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

6 p.m.—Evening Service.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 7, 246 and 238.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 181, 469 and 151.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for general Church expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 125 and 302.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 166, 292, and 296.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 5, 2nd Tune; and 102; Ps. 43, Chant 2; and Hymn 176.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL, PAREL ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship Mameluke in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Celebration and Sermon.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BOMBAY.

b Genl Sir H Prendergast, K C B, VC, Secunderabad
M Genl and Mrs Nicholl, Calcutta
b M Genl and Mrs Lavie, Madras
Miss Nicholl, Calcutta
b Mr W K Laxton
Mr C H Candy, Kolahpur
b Mr H W Lewis
b Colonel Rochfort, Saharunpore
Mr D Rae, Bombay
b Mr Troward
Mr L A Bacheldar, P Gulf
b Mr W Mackie
b Capt J Pinkham, Calcutta
Mr Zero S Howard, Madras
Mr H J Landon, C S
Revd and Mrs MacCarthy
Dr MacConaghy
b Mr M A Kerr
b Mr C H Blackburn, Rawal Pindi
b Mr E J Keelan, Rawal Pindi
Mr R T Middleton, Surat
b Mrs Ovens, Bellary
Mr Kurl Toeppen
Miss Aga Toeppen
b Mr A Coppleston, Zanzibar
b Revd J C Price, Zanzibar
Capt and Mrs Ferris, Kolahpur
b Col Atkinson
Capt Thornton, England
b Major Auchinleck, 21st R S F, England
b Mr George H Baker, England
b Mr Alfred Alcock, England
b Mr J R Adie, England
b Mr H W Hallett
b Mr H Shanon, Allahabad
b Mr G M Baldwin, England
b Mr H R Woolbett, England
b Mrs Freyer, England
b Miss Phillips, England
b Mrs Rivaz, England
b Surg A C Younan, England
b Lieut A McIver Campbell, England
b Mr G P Campbell, England
Lieut H W Wilberforce, 2nd Dragoon Guards, England
Lieut E B Herbert, 17th Lancers, England
Capt and Mrs Loftus Thackwell, Secunderabad
b Major Carpenter, England
Mr A F Maconochie, CS
Lieut L E Cooper, 5th P I
Mr Thomas Duncan, Poona
Lieut T A Fischer, 5th Bo L I, Mhow
Miss Jardine
Mrs Gavin, Mozapernagar
The Misses Gavin, Mozafernagar
Rev and Mrs Jollinache
Colonel Warter, R H A, Poona
Mr B Lampert
b Dr and Mrs Kernot, Calcutta
Capt Owns, Simla
Mr Goldingham, CS, Bellary
Mr E H Watson, Aden
Mr and Mrs Rollo, Ajmere
b Mr and Mrs Glazier, B C S
Capt and Mrs Beane, I M, Bombay
Surgeon-Major Banks, Surat
Col Penny, RA, Bombay
Mr Scholvin, Calcutta
Mrs Briggs, Poona
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr T Wilson, Bombay
Mr Thomson, Bombay
Mr J M Heyn, Bombay
Mr A Taylor, Bombay
Mr Julien, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Irvine
Mr J Crowder, London
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
Lieut Milne
Mr A D Pelly
Lieut Crutchley
b Mr R Addison, England

Residents left during week marked (b) thus.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE CHINA TRADE.

THE business done in Indian grey yarn in Hong kong from the 30th March to the 12th April according to Mr. P. Eduljee's statistics compiled for the China Mail, are as below :—

A steady and fairly large business has been current throughout the fortnight. Settlements aggregate nearly 5,000 bales in which as usual No. 10s and 20s chiefly preponderate, prices remaining with little alteration as those last given. Demand has run upon good and superior descriptions to the neglect of medium and common grades, and our present reduced stocks do not allow of much selection. At closing holders are firm, and in face of advancing rates in Bombay are by no means inclined to meet the views of the dealers who represent a weak and declining market in the consuming districts.

No. 6s and 8s—Trifling demand for superior favorite chops.

No. 10s—A good business at current rates for medium and good descriptions. Common entirely neglected.

No. 12s—Inquiries confined to good and superior chops which have maintained their recent improvement.

No. 14s—Nothing doing.

No. 16s—Show no improvement in demand or price; close unsteady.

No. 18s—No sales reported.

No. 23s—Still in good demand, but the enquiry is not at all general and continues to favor special spinnings which are firm at our higher quotations.

The following are the quotations for No. 4s. to No. 24s. :—

No. 4s........	$50 to 53	No. 16s........	$63 to 72
„ 6s........	53 to 62	„ 18s........	64 to 73
„ 8s........	54 to 64	„ 20s........	66 to 77
„ 10s........	57 to 68	„ 22s........	70 to 78
„ 12s........	60 to 69	„ 24s........	72 to 80
„ 14s........	58 to 69		

The folllowing list shows the number of bales sold during the fortnight under report of the different mills :—

Albert Edward........	100	Leopold	28
Alexandra	165	Mahluxmy (old Gordon)	50
Alliance	9	Mazagon	75
Ahmedabad	32	Morarjee	25
Anglo-Indian............	90	Nagpore	25
Bombay Cotton Mills	20	National	92
Buckingham,(Madras)	70	Nawab of Ras Bela...	35
Budneira..................	55	Nicol	125
Carnatic, (Madras) ...	37	Oriental (Colaba)	112
City of Bombay.........	211	Oriental (Tardeo)	139
Connaught	79	People of India	50
Coorla	81	Petit Framjee	298
Dhun Mill	35	Petit Manekjee (Mill)	120
Empress, (Bombay)...	278	Petit Manekjee (Sun)	285
Essa Kaliffa	85	Prince of Wales	25
Gamdevi	168	Queen	342
Goozerat	30	Remington	165
Gordon..................	379	Ripon	145
Hindostan	160	Sassoon	90
Indn. Manufacturing	50	Soonderdass	92
Jadowjee Ragojee ...	87	Victoria	70
James Greaves	50	Western India	173
Kaisar-i-Hind	172		
Khatao Mackanjee...	42		

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

BANGALORE still maintains its reputation as the Agapemone of India. Mr. Jones has run away with Miss Fernandez, the descendant of a noble line of Portuguese hidalgos. When captured his excuse was that he was a married man and had six children which will probably absolve him from all blame. He must not be confounded with the Bangalore Honorary Secretary, being in fact altogether a different man. We are happy to be able to state this, as any misunderstanding on this point might affect the Bangalore second entries.

As it is always darkest before dawn, so have racing prospects in Southern India emerged brightly from the gloom in which they were lately enshrouded. Wellington next month promises well with numerous entries and ample funds. Bangalore apparently cannot wait patiently till the August meeting, and intends holding a monsoon gathering in June by way of getting its hand in and the usual Christmas Sky races will, of course, come off as usual, thus making up three meetings during the year. The Mysore meeting, too, in October is going to be a bigger affair than heretofore, so Southern horses will not get rusty from lack of racing.

The Meerut Autumn Meeting prospectus will shortly be published and will be found framed on the usual liberal terms that obtain at that sporting station. Only Rs. 1,500 is added to the Great Northern St. Leger instead of the Rs. 5,000 given last year, but that was a tentative measure to attract first-class horses, and the encouragement it received certainly does not warrant a repetition of it. India as a racing country is a very small one, and it is impossible to expect the owners of the few first-class horses in it to have them "pink" in October, with Calcutta before them.

Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt is apparently not the only infatuated lunatic as to the capabilities of Arabs, for some unwary Johnnie lately offered to back his desert steed against an Australian for 6 miles, level weights, and was promptly taken up by Mr. Le Gallais of the 8th Hussars, who named Noorong as his horse. When that gallant sportsman has done with the merry matchmaker, he might hand him on to Mr. Archer to take home as a greater natural curiosity than the Hairy Family.

It is the Maharana of Dholepore who is responsible for backing an Arab against the Australian, Keswick, nominated by Mr. Le Gallais, 8th Hussars, for Rs. 1,100 a side. But then, of course, Princes can afford to do this sort of thing. Noorong was first nominated, but was replaced by Keswick owing to an accident to his knee whilst being schooled.

Scott, junior, the cross-country rider, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Lucknow for breaking into the house of a brother jockey during his absence, and annoying the members of his family. As this is not his first similar offence, the general verdict is "served him right."

Cooch Behar's Falkirk and Bellona have joined the Jaintpore stable, and will be seen again in public if they stand a preparation.

Records of pigsticking contests are becoming somewhat monotonous by reason of the existence of the Maharana of Dolepore and his A.-D.-C., Indurbir Sing. The latter has won the Ganges Cup on Hagarene, beating the former on Red Prince, who won it in 1883. These two with Messrs. J. J. Macleod of Chumparun, Wheler, and Grinstone, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Renton, 17th Lancers, were left in the final ties. Our only consolation in being beaten so repeatedly by the Maharana lies in the knowledge that his skill as a sportsman is the result of English education, and certainly does credit to his popular old tutor, Colonel Dennehy.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette.*

HIGH COURT—MAY 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE.)
For investigation of pauperism.

44-85—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) Anpurnabai vs Madhawrao Morsha & others—T H Pearse.
14-86—In person—Khanoo Zeeum vs Rajhan and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

88-86—Hore, C and B (for pauper) T F Evans vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and another—Little, S, F and N and W and B—For Counsels reply.
70-86—Nanu and H—Mathooradas Lowjee and others vs Goculdas Madhowjee and others—Crawford and B—Specially fixed.
64-86—A F Turner—Navibai vs Roychund Huckma.—In person.
428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H—Part heard.

Short Cause

109-86—Jefferson, B and D—Govindji Koorji vs Wulubdas Walji—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Applications for abatement.

165-81—Macfarlane and E—Kevuldas Thakurchand vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and others—Bomanjee and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

486-81—Jefferson B and D—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Vulleebhoy Cassumbhoy and others—Ardesir and H and D, and Payne G and S
300-85—Chalk and W—Heeroobai vs Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee—M M Moonshi.
367-84—J C Cama—Jamnabai vs Damjee Jadowjee and others—Payne G and S, and In person.
208-85—Hore C and B—Wagtye Thakursey and others vs Khasao Raoji—Little S F and N
362-8..—Mirza H K—Thaker Govindjee Jadowjee vs Thacker Virji Ludha and others—E Wilkin.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins writes :—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansad Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing concetrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note* :—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persone, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay : Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

JOURNALISM IN AMERICA.

THE first number of a new American magazine called *The Forum* contains, among other matters of interest, an article called "Newspapers Gone to Seed," by Mr. James Parton, who gives an uninviting picture of American journalism. According to Mr. Parton the American press is overdone by advertising :—

The huge mass of paper issued on Sunday morning by way of a newspaper is on many accounts an interesting and important study. A stranger might easily mistake the nature and purpose of this new product of human exertion. He might very naturally, upon a first glance, call to the retreating carrier and say, "We want the morning paper; you have left us the Dry-goods Reporter, or the Jones and Robinson Gazette." It is not merely that the dealers in dry-goods occupy pages in their wild appeals to the human weakness for a bargain. In a land where dry goods are known to be the foremost interest of human nature, it was to be expected that the men who are so happy as to deal in them should magnify their vocation. But we find, in glancing over these sheets, that all other interests of man and woman are effaced before them. Their columns exhibit such an exaggeration of type and spacing that everything else in the paper is obscured and must be sought for with diligence. In many instances the upper halves of the columns are all Jones and Robinson, and the public news is huddled in small type at the bottom. Journalism abdicates and abases itself. The subscriber is notified that he is of no account; neither his taste nor his convenience is regarded. The public, for whom the newspaper is supposed to exist, is subjected to a distinct affront. No matter how important the news, no matter what wars are raging, no matter whose nomination is rejected, or how Miss Cleveland has changed the dressing of her hair, nothing is so manifest to the view as that Jones and Robinson are out with a new slaughter in black silks. It thus appears that journalism, which began its metropolitan development as a convenient bundle of handbills, or *affichés*, is now, after two centuries of prosperous existence, approaching the point from which it started. It threatens to become in 1886 nearly what it was in 1672, *affichés*, each trying to outflare the other by immensity of type, vehemence of language, and lavish expenditure of space. And it is curious to note, what is frequently observed in bills posted on the wall, that the extravagance of the advertising is proportioned to the insignificance of the object. The Dime Museum swells and sprawls across the page to such an extent that we have to take a magnifying glass to find out which is the opera for the next matinée.

In America, it is known the connection between these two branches of human activity is often very close.

Several newspapers, supposed to be well-established and strong, have begun to still further reduce the value of advertising by joining in the struggle for display. They have become themselves dealers in merchandise. Being masters of the situation, they insert the list of their commodities just where it will catch most eyes, just where it will most disfigure their sheet, and most lower the value of their customers' advertising. From a pocket dictionary to a grand piano—they cast their net for every variety of fish. No one would suppose on viewing a large warehouse filled with merchandise of all sorts, with a numerous corps of porters, packers, clerks, and cartmen, that it was the publication office of a morning newspaper. The sheets which minister in a subordinate way to these and other warehouses call themselves newspapers, and the vigorous gentlemen who issue them style themselves journalists. But, gentlemen, this is not journalism; it is bill-posting! The news is your pretext; your reality is merchandise. Continue your business as long as you find it profitable; but do not mistake its character. Your abdication makes room and prepares the way for the true and final journalist, who will abjure the paste-pot and the brush, and concentrate his attention upon his proper office of giving the news of the morning, with intelligent and patriotic elucidations of the same. I see in these newspapers gone to seed the approaching end of the advertisers' corrupting dominion, and the emancipation of the editor from the degrading thraldom of the commercial "Old Man" in the counting-room.

The proprietor of the *Ledger*, it is said, first thought of reducing the number of advertisements to a single column, and charging 10 dols. a line, which could easily have been obtained. Rejecting this idea, he is said (I know not with what truth) to have considered the scheme of admitting one advertisement each week, and charging 1,000 dols. for it. After maturely weighing the subject he determined, with a sagacity never to be too much admired, to discard entirely the illegitimate and corrupting aid of the advertiser, and trust wholly to his readers for support. After adhering to this system for a quarter of a century he has not yet found reason to question its soundness. A gentleman who can gratify a taste for a fast horse at an expense of 40,000 dols. and to keep it up for half a life-time, cannot have made any serious error in the fundamental scheme of his business. Moreover, he has the comfort of knowing that in twenty-five years the disturbing influence of the advertiser has not once been left in his columns, where nothing has ever appeared except for the reason that it was for the interest or pleasure of the reader to have it there. This would be remarkable if the paper was indebted for its material to the scissors alone. It becomes a highly important fact, pregnant with significance for the future, when we find that nothing is ever printed in it which is not prepared expressly for it.

Mr. Parton says that American newspaper-men do not know enough of the outside world. His anticipation that there is a good time coming when all journalists will be able to take more holidays, is highly agreeable.

Perhaps, of all people in the world, the class which derives least good from journalism are journalists themselves. Absorbed as they are in the most intense and often fascinating labours, they are apt to remain in strange ignorance of the very public to which they minister. They do not hear what the casual and unbiassed reader says of them. They associate too much with their own class, and become too familiar with the materials they handle. They are like medical students who see daily before their eyes the dissected remains of two or three hundred human bodies. What can they know of the many-sided awfulness of death, and the unutterable pangs of bereavement? This is doubtless the true explanation of the seeming heartlessness of the comic headings sometimes placed over the most harrowing recitals of human suffering and depravity. The stranger in the dissecting-room stands aghast at the sight of dismembered trunks and dissected limbs; but I have heard of medical student's holding a piece of pie in one hand and the dissecting-knife in the other, and giving alternate attention to nourishing his own body and cutting up another. The journalist is occupied every hour with events which carry misery and despair to large numbers of his fellow-beings; and he gradually loses all sense of the hideous impropriety which he commits in hot haste at a quarter-past one in the morning when he writes at the top of a page of horrors, "Three Bibulous Suicides." If by some miracle the conductors of certain newspapers could read one number of their journals with the reader's eyes, they would turn away with affright; they would either abandon their profession or reform it. I am thinking at this moment of those columns in the weekly edition of a New York paper which ministers to its readers' prurient curiosity, and of that amazing assignation column in a journal of Cincinnati, which is a blot upon the whole valley of the Mississippi. A few of our most important newspapers are so fortunate as to have connected with them a magnificent loafer, who goes careering around the world in a steam yacht, or spends a large portion of his time in Parliament, serving as a connecting link between the journal he represents and the public which it serves. This is a great advantage, but it is not sufficient, because parliament is an exceptional body of men, and human life as viewed from the deck of a steam-yacht is exceptional life. When journalism is fully developed and organized, there will be a better vacation system, which will give the absorbed journalists opportunities to mingle freely with his kind outside of the whirling abyss in which he usually revolves. Meanwhile, let him accept with docility any chance suggestion that may reach him concerning the effect of his work upon the public.

SOME COSTLY DIAMONDS.

AN interesting article in the current number of the *Antiquary* gives a history of the diamond. We quote the following remarks in regard to some of the most notable stones :—

The diamond mines of Central India originally supplied the world with nearly all the notable diamonds; but they are now nearly superseded. The largest supply is now obtained from the Brazils, and the diamonds of Borneo are held in high repute. The mines of the Cape of Good Hope have produced a large number of stones during the last few years, but many of them have a yellow tint. Several of the largest diamonds are still in the rough, and therefore cannot be compared with those which are cut. The Braganza, one of the Portuguese crown jewels, preserved in the Royal Treasury at Lisbon, is by far the largest stone professing to be a diamond. It was found in Brazil about the year 1797. It is about the size of an ordinary hen's egg, and weighs 1,680 carats. As the Portuguese Government will not allow the stone to be examined, grave doubts have been expressed whether it is really a diamond at all. The Matan is one of the largest and most esteemed diamonds in existence, although doubts have been expressed by some as to its genuineness. It was found in the Landak mines, near the west coast of Borneo, in or about the year 1787. It is uncut, and weighs 376 carats. The Sultan of Matan highly values it, and does not allow it to be seen. Strangers are shown a model of it in crystal. Tempting offers have been made to the Sultan, but he will not part with it, as he believes that the prosperity of his family depends upon it. The Dutch Governor of Batavia offered two gunboats, with stores and ammunition and 150,000 dols., but his offer was rejected. Mr. Crawford valued the stone at £269,378. The Nizam, which weighed 340 carats in the rough, is described by Barbot, who values it at £200,000; but little is known of its history. The Orloff is a rose diamond now set in the top of the Russian imperial sceptre, but it had passed through many vicissitudes before arriving there. Count Orloff, who was on his travels in 1775, bought the stone at Amsterdam from a merchant named Khojeh Raphael for £90,000 cash and an annuity of £4,000 in addition. The early history of the Orloff diamond is very confused, and those who wish to judge for themselves as to its identity with stones having other names, such as the Kho-i-Tur, must consult Mr. Streeter's work where the matter is fully discussed. The weight of the Orloff is 193 carats. The Darya-i-Nur, or "Sea of Light," and the Taj-e-Nah, or "Crown of the Moon," are two splendid stones of 186 and 146 carats respectively, belonging to the Shah of Persia. They are described by Sir John Malcolm in his "Sketches of Persia," who tells us that they are the principal stones in a pair of bracelets valued at near a million sterling. The Austrian or Florentine, also called "The Grand Duke of Tuscany," is of citron-yellow hue, which makes it less valuable than it would have been had its colour been pure. It has been estimated as worth from £40,000 to £50,000. The following is the official description of the stone :—"The Florentine, also called the 'Great Florentine diamond,' actually forming part of a hat-button, is known to be one of the largest diamonds in the world. It weighs 1331/3 carats of Vienna, but is rather yellow. The stone is cut in nine surfaces, covered with facets forming a star with nine rays. This jewel was once the property of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who, according to the custom of the day, carried all his valuables in the battle-field, first to have them always in sight, and secondly on account of the mysterious power then attributed to precious stones. Charles lost this diamond at the battle of Morat, on June 22, 1476. Tradition relates that it was picked up by a peasant, who took it for a piece of glass and sold it for a florin. The new owner, Bartholomew May, a citizen of Berne, sold it to the Genoese, who sold it in turn to Ludovico Moro Sforza. By the intercession of the Fuggers it came into the Medici treasury at Florence. When Francis Stephen of Lorraine exchanged this Duchy for the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, he became the owner of the 'Florentine diamond.' Through this prince, who became later on the consort of the Empress Maria Theresa, this diamond came into the private treasury of the Imperial House at Vienna. At the coronation of Francis Stephen as Emperor of Germany at Frankfort-on-Main, on October 4, 1745, the Florentine diamond adorned the crown of the House of Austria." Mr. Streeter, who quotes this account, disputes its authenticity. He shows that it is a mistake to introduce the names of Charles the Bold and Fugger into this history. The stone that the Duke of Burgundy lost was sold by the Fuggers to Henry VIII. of England, whose daughter Mary presented it to her husband, Phillip II. of Spain. The authentic history of the "Austrian" really begins with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in whose possession it was when it was examined by Tavernier. The Pitt, or Regent, is the most perfect brilliant in existence, and is without a rival in shape and water. It weighed 410 carats in the rough, and is said to have been found in the Parteal mines, in the year 1701, by a slave who ran away from his master, and offered it to a skipper. The skipper lured him on board his ship, and after throwing him overboard, sold the stone to Jamchund, the largest diamond merchant in the East, for £1,000. Jamchund offered it to Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, for £85,000. Much negotiation was carried on between these two, and at last Pitt became possessor of the stone for £20,400. It was cut in London at a cost of £5,000, and the cutting occupied two years; but the fragments cut off were valued at between £3,000 and £4,000. Pitt seems to have found his diamond a somewhat unenviable possession, for so fearful was he of robbery that he never made known beforehand the day of his coming to town, nor slept two nights consecutively in the same house. The fame of the diamond spread over Europe, and many persons tried to obtain a sight of it; but Uffenbach, the German traveller, who visited this country in 1712, found all his efforts to see it useless. Another source of uneasiness to the possessor was caused by the sinister rumours which were spread about as to the mode by which he obtained it. It seems that the crime of the skipper was attributed to Governor Pitt. The calumny took a very unpleasant form when Pope wrote, in his "Moral Essays":—

"Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the Knight; the Knight had wit
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit.

Pitt published in 1710 a full account of the purchase in order to silence his calumniators, and this was reprinted in 1743, many years after his death. In 1717 Pitt sold his diamond to the Duc d'Orleans, Regent of France, through the intervention of Law, the financier (who received £5,000 for his trouble) for £135,000. In the inventory of the French crown jewels drawn up in the year 1791, it is valued at 12,000,000 francs or £480,000. During the Reign of Terror the stone was stolen, but was restored in a mysterious manner. Napoleon I. found it of inestimable value to him, for after the 18th Brumaire, by pledging it to the Dutch he procured the funds that were so indispensable for the consolidation of his power. It was afterwards redeemed, and ornamented the pommel of the Emperor's sword.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain C A Darby, sails to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE brig Kerata Roodrin, 115 tons, Nacoda, arrived in barbour on the 29th ultimo from Pamaney (4th April), with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship River Indus, 2,255 tons, Captain J B Murray, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Amana, 2,131 tons, Capt J. C. Main, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (21st March) with water ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Rialto, 1,799 tons, Capt. F Kerr' arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (20th March)' with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE steam-ship Countess, 1,430 tons, Capt J. Cooke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (27th March) with a cargo of 2,610 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs Beyts and Craig.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Secundra, 1,691 tons, Capt. G.G. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (3rd April) with a general cargo and Mr. G. Franaz and 22 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Kairos, 1,912 tons, Captain T Liddle, arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Newport (26th March), with a cargo of 3,266 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs McCulloch and Co.

THE steam-ship Dunbar, 1,172 tons, Captain R Wiggell arrived in barbour on the 29th ultimo from Cardiff (24th March), with a cargo of 2,047 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 540 tons, Capt, C R. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, 36 cases opium, 4 horses and the following passengers :—Lieut and Mrs. Vidal, Col Ballings, Miss Phillips, Mrs Parsons, Lt E H. Watson, 1 Apothecary and wife, Sub Cond and wife, 2 Sirdars Ord Dept, and 116 dick.

ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and Co's steam-ship Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Capt. G Scrivener, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, (8th April), with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr. Campbell, Mr R Sweeny, Mr R H Chitham, Mr H R Pike, Mr Tailor, Mr Greenwood, Mrs Dixon, Mr T Murrell, Capt Ellis, Mr E Winter and Mr Muncherjee and 6 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30TH APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S China	1391	R. Jones	A	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Ravenna ...	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ ClanMurray	1372	E. Warfolk	F	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Inchgarvie..	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ River Indus.	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
„ Aspatria......	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
„ Eden Hall..	2053	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Cambodia ...	1969	Wildgoose........	M	Ralli Bros.
„ Recta	1913	A. S. Grate	H J	Ralli Bros.
„ Inchmaree..	1287	Francis	G	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Prince Alexander	1911	R. Eckert	Q	McCulloch & Co
„ Nubia	4319	T. G. Knox	B	W. & A.Graham
„ Bernicia.. ..	1702	Jones	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mameluke..	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Laleham	1300	E. Marshall	...	Owen & Okell.
„ Verona	3110	M. de Horne....	..	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From
29	Kerata Roodrin..	Nacoda	Pannancy, April 4.
	Dunbar (s)	Wiggell	Cardiff, March 24.
	Kairos (s)	Liddle	Newport, March 26.
30	Countess (s)	Cooke	Cardiff, March 17.
	Secundra (s)	Russell	Calcutta, April 3.
	Rialto (s)........	Kerr	Hull, March 20
	Omah (s)........	Main............	Cardiff, March 21.
	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Busreh, April 17.
	Hydaspes (s).......	Scrivener ..	Shanghai, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
30	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen..	Coasts & Kurrachee
	Bhownuggur (s)...	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Nevassa (s)	Nailer	Rangoon.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	Marseilles.
	River Indus (s) ..	Murray	London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Manilla, Cruciani, for Genoa.
„ Clan Sinclair, Derby, for Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Secundra, for Coasts and Calcutta.
„ Amana, for Hull.
„ Singapore, for China.

SHIPS EXPECTED FROM HOME PORTS.

Name.	Tons.	Where from.
Crown of Denmark a	2029	Liverpool.
Granville	823	New York.
County of Inverness a ...	1636	Cardiff.
County of Kinross.........	1611	Cardiff.
County of Dumfries........	1640	Cardiff.
County of Caithness	1636	Cardiff.
Sierra Colonna.............	1405	Liverpool.
Sierra M. dora	1430	Liverpool.
Paul Revere...............	1735	New York.

a Vessels marked thus are to load at Bombay.

SHIPS EXPECTED FROM OUTPORTS.

Name.	Tons.	Where from.
Caroline	984	Chittagong.
Fairholmea	1706	Newcastle, N. S. W.
P. J. Carvilla	1657	Rio Janeiro.
Celtic Chiefa	1719	Rio Janeiro.

a Vessels marked thus are to load at Bombay.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

Name.	Tons Net.	Where from.
Westbourne a............	1227	Cardiff.
Amana a............	1299	Cardiff.
Joseph Arbib a	1230	Cardiff.
Brookfield	1599	Cardiff.
Loodiana	2148	London.
Rialto a	1462	Hull.
Kairose a	1912	Cardiff.
Countess a............	1430	Cardiff.
Inchmornish a	1293	Cardiff.
Storra Lee a............	1119	Cardiff.
Cousins Arbib a.........	1231	Mdsbro.
Cascapedia a	1924	London.
Clan Forbes	1591	Liverpool.
Cleveland a	1401	Cardiff.
Guildford a	1475	Cardiff.
Victory a	2208	Liverpool.
St. Bernard a	1418	Cardiff.
Scawell a	1410	Liverpool.
Abergeldie a	1878	Cardiff.
Wivenhoe	1225	Midsbrow.
Bryn Glas a	1226	Cardiff.
Hughenden	1153	Shields.
Castlegate a............	1181	Shields.
Malwa	1697	London.
Muscotte a	2113	Birkenhead.
Lord O'Neille a.........	1816	Cardiff.
Altonower	1611	New York.
Umberto Arbib a	1120	Midsbro.
Claymore	1658	New York.
City of Carthage	1717	Liverpool.
Huzara	1344	London.
Merton Hall a.........	2617	Liverpool.
Hartington a	1354	Midsbro.
Westergate a	1179	Cardiff.
Chittagong a	1241	Cardiff.
Thames	2131	China.
Essex a	1636	Australia.
Berenice a............	2044	China.
Hydaspes	1891	London.

a Vessels marked thus are to load at Bombay.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
Glenmorven s
Henzada s—Via Karachi, &c

FOR LIVERPOOL
Clan Sinclair s
Eden Hall s
Penthesilea—Via Cape
Principality—Ship
White Rose—Via Cape

FOR ANTWERP
Gulf of Venice s

FOR HAVRE
Latimer—Ship
Orpington s
Swiftsure s
Taormina s

FOR HULL
Keplor s
Waverley s

FOR BREMEN VIA CAPE
Ardencluthа—Ship

FOR AMSTERDAM
Angers s
Cambodia s
Hornhead s

FOR DUNKIRK
Clan Murray s
Mameluke s

FOR U K OR CONTINENT
Aldborough
Avondale s
Baron Clyde s
County of Clare—Ship
Cumeria—Ship
Dallam Tower
Deepdale s
Dunbar s
Empire s
Euphrates—Via Cape
Narcissus—Ship
Riversdale s
Royal George—Via Cape
Teviotdale—Via Cape
Thorndale s

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE
Gwalior s
Kildare s
Melpomene s
Poseidon s

FOR CRONSTADT.
John Redhead s

FOR LEGHORN, &c.
Inchborva s
Liscard s

FOR LEGHORN.
Bernicia s

FOR MESSINA AND GENOA.
Bretwalda s

FOR GENOA.
Clan Mackay s

FOR GENOA, &c.
Europa s
Manila s

FOR GENOA AND NAPLES
Inchmaree s
Iran s

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES
Prinz Alexander s

FOR MARSEILLES
Akaba s
Lady Armstrong s
Recta s
Victory s

FOR CATANIA AND NAPLES.
Sussex s

FOR CATANIA AND CIVITIA VECCHIA.
Beresford s

FOR CHINA
Kashgar s
Khiva s
Singapore s
Titania s
Verona s

FOR PERSIAN GULF
King Arthur s

FOR ZANZIBAR.
Merka s

FOR KARACHI.
Laleham s

FOR CALCUTTA.
William Douglas

FOR BUSSORAH.
King Arthur s

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS
H M S Osphrey
H M S Sphinx
May Frere s
Patrick Stewart, s

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
25	Roscrana	Donaghy....	Singapore.
26	Rewa (s)........	Templeton...	London, March 17.
	Strathmore (s)......	White	Cagliri, March 25.
	Firth of Clyde....	Smith	Port Pirie S A, Mar 15

DEPARTURES.

April 25.—Steamers Tibre, Simla and Chanda and Berque Le Petit Bourgeois.
April 26.—Steamer Kilwa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Gay, Lt, Mad R H A, en-route, from Secunderabad.
Meadows, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, M S, en-route, from Mhow.
Connell, Lt, Mad 1st Sikhs, on language leave, from Dehra Ismail Khan.
Wood, Lt, Mad 1st Sikhs, on language leave, from from Dehra Ismail Khan.

APRIL 30.

Talbot, Capt, Bl, Pol Dept, on privilege leave.
Strachen, Capt, Bo, Ox Lt Infy, on leave, from Poona.
Prendergast, Lt-Genl, Mad R E, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Muir, Lt-Col, Bl Pol Dept, on furlough, from Deoli.
Barr, Major, Bo Pol Dept, on leave, from Sutna.
Watson, Lt, Bl 2nd Dorset Regt, on duty, from Aden.
Gough, Major-Gl, Bl Div Staff, on leave, from Allahabad.
Ellis, Capt, Mad A P D, on sick leave, from Ceylon.
Vallings, Lt-Col, Bl 1st Punjab Infy, on furlough, Dera Ismail Khan.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 30.

Atkinson, Col, Bl 1st Punjab Cavy, on furlough, to England.
Cooper, Lt, Bl, 5th Punjab Infy, on leave.
Campbell, Lt, Bo 1st Worces Regt, to join, to Kurrachee.
Baldwin, Lt, Bo 1st N Lanc Regt, to join, to Quetta.
Swiney, Col, Mad 32nd M N I, on furlough, to England.
Slaughter, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bl M S, on privilege leave, to England.
Young, Surgn, Bo I M Dept, on medical certificate, to England.
Boulderson, Col, Bl 17th Lanc, on retirement, to England.
Newell, Lt, Bl Cont Dept, on medical certificate, to England.
Bruce, Dy Surgn, Bl, Bo I M D, on privilege leave, to England.
Gay, Lt, R H A, Mad, on duty, to England.
Meadows, Dy Surg-Gl, Bo M S, on leave, to Australia.
Doyne, Major, Bl Rl Wor Regt, on promotion, to Ireland.
Hatch, Surgn, Bombay, I M D. on furlough, to England
Templer, Lt, Bl, 2nd H L I. on furlough to England.
Bayley, Lt-Col, Bombay Vol R Corps, on furlough to Europe.
Talbot, Capt, Bl Pol Dept, on privilege leave, to England.
Strachen, Capt, Bombay O. X. L. I. on privilege leave, to England.
Hamilton, Smyth, Lt-Col, Bombay 2nd E York. Regt, to England.
Prendergast; Lt-Gl, Mad R E, on leave, to England.
Muir, Lt-Col, Bl Pol Dept, furlough leave to England.
Carnegy, Lt, Bo. L N, Lanc Regt, to join, to Quetta.
Sir Charles Gough, Maj-Gl., Bl Div Staff, on medical certificate, to England.
Vallings, Lt-Col, Bl 1st Punjab Infantry, on furlough, to Europe.

PHILLIPS' TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—A Tonic and gentle Laxative, removing and preventing sluggishness of the liver, so prevalent in tropical climates. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
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FRUSCHOPPEN.
SPECIEL FUR DAS AUSLAND GEBRAUT.

In cases of 3 dozen Quarts, or 6 dozen Pints.
Per dozen Quarts..................Rs. 5 4 Cash.
Do. Pints...................... „ 3 12 „

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BOMBAY.

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Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	..
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

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Goldlack, extra..........	Rs. 43 0	..

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From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
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Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg..........	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ..
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Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger..........	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
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Fine „	„ 22 0	...
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St. Julien Claret..........	Rs. 9 0	..

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St. Julien Medoc..........	„ 11 0	..
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	..
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	..
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 3	..
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	..

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
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Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
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Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
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	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ..
Pilsener Beer..........	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale..........	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
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Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ..
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Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut....	„ 1 4	„ 0
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ ..
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)..........	„ 1 6	„ ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine..........	„ 1 4	„ ..
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ ..

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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus..........	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
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French Bean..........	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans..........	„ ...	„ 0 9
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Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine..........	„ ...	„ 1 0
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 1 12

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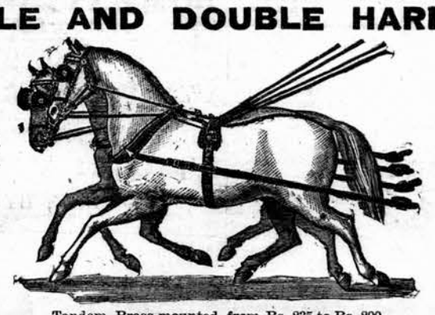

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NOTICES.

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Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

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The following are two New Patterns, which cut the end of the Cigars in the shape of a Fish's Mouth.

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

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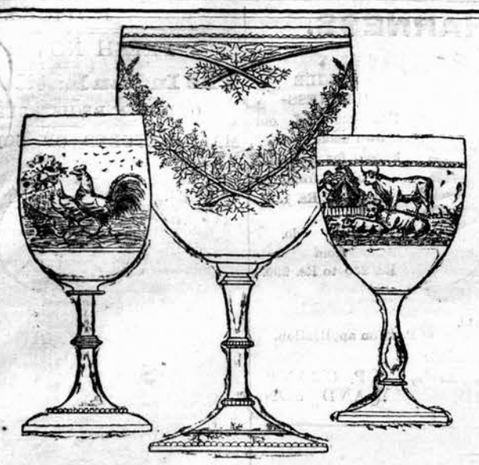

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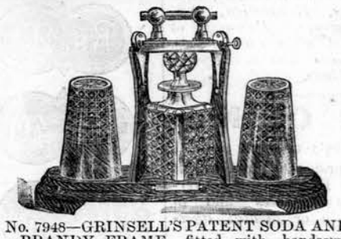

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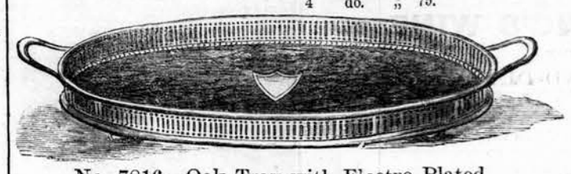

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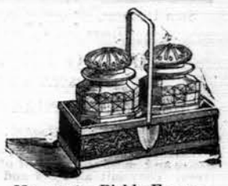

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